The best and most complete Guide of India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,[illegible]—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2[illegible], 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
23rd Sept.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	[illegible]		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	25th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5001	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PASSAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	25 Sep.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	26 Sep.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	28 Sep.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	29 Sep.	on arrival E. mail (direct.)	

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510, tons, on MONDAY 25th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY 28th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 27th, September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
22nd September, 1905,

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 1[illegible]

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship[illegible] at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,000	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 485, Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR ... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE ... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable-rent charged on all Horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 [illegible] and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD [illegible] in the market, Rs. [illegible] per cwt, delivered free in Bombay [illegible] Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley [illegible]

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order, TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including:—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C,
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES

BY EXPERT CUTTERS

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	„ „	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	„ „	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	„ „	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	„ „	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE:

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price [illegible]

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE [illegible], Biliousness, and all disorders of the Blood, Stomach, and Bowels, [illegible] medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful affections. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to [illegible]

[illegible] & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed „ „ „	[illegible]
New Cherub „ Comb „	[illegible]
Embossed „ „ „	[illegible]
Plain „ „ „	[illegible]
New Art „ „ „	[illegible]
Embossed Pin Boxes	[illegible]
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	[illegible]
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 [illegible]
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 6 to	28 [illegible]
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „	80 0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes [illegible] edge or perfectly plain...	[illegible]0 0

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured [illegible] the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or at			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	22 1	49 4	35 14	30 15	64 6	47 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	27 4	56 12	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	[illegible]	[illegible]

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may obtain the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. R. ALLUM, General [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE [illegible] neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds [illegible] into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4[illegible] The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, a[illegible] of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well [illegible] both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and [illegible] expensive tables in general use are now no longer re[illegible] adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of [illegible]

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Pre[illegible]

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a [illegible] handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to [illegible] 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE [illegible]
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON [illegible]
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1905, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th Instant.

By order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1905.

EXTRA DAY POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, [illegible] SEPTEMBER, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 25th September, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C
Poona, 20th September, 1905.

5/—REWARD—re BEN HARTLEY.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to any person GIVING the ADDRESS of the above man who is employed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, as an Engineer and residing in or near Bombay. Information to be sent to me the Undersigned as early as possible when the Reward will be sent at once, STEWART HARTLEY, 18 St. Sepulchre Street, Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, eldest son of the late PETER HARTLEY of Rillington, York.

TO SOLICITORS AND OTHERS.

re ESTATE OF CHRISTOPHER HARTLEY PENSIONER, CUSTODIAN ELEPHANT CAVES, BOMBAY, (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a REWARD of 20 Rupees will be given to any person giving such information as will lead to the discovery of any Will or Testamentary disposition which may have been made by the above deceased, who died Nov. 8, 1887, at or near Bombay. Any information to be sent as early as possible and not later than the 30th day of November, 1905, to me the Undersigned, STEWART HARTLEY, 18 St. Sepulchre Street, Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, [illegible] son of the late PETER HARTLEY of Rillington, York.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. COX and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, of Charing Cross, London, hereby give notice that they will open a BRANCH OFFICE in CANADA BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, on the 2nd of October, 1905, for the convenience of their clients in India, and others who may wish to avail themselves of their services.

In addition to the facilities they offer in their usual Banking and Agency Departments, Messrs. COX and Co. are now prepared to undertake any business connected with their Passage, Shipping, and Supply Departments recently opened and also to effect Insurances of every description with the best Offices on favourable terms.

Full information as to the various branches of their business may be ascertained on application.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P. M. Gun fire (Local Time), FRIDAY, October 20th, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1906:—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.	a.
Castings	250	0
Lime	250	0
Sand, and Shingle	250	0
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250	0
Cocoanut Oil No. 1 for Pilot Schooner's use	100	0
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	0
Stationery, English,	250	0
[illegible] Indian	250	0
Provisions	250	0
Sundries	500	0
Iron-mongery	500	0
Metals	250	0
Files	250	0
Cement	250	0
Ropes	250	0
Paints and Oils	250	0
Timber	500	0

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores"

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he Tenders and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. The lime to be slaked with sweet water only and the Tenderer to state the exact locality from which the Kunker will be obtained.

4. Each Tender will be received on Condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited, if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustee's decision in regard to his Tender.

5. Samples of Oil for Pilot schooners use must be sent in, not later than the 5th October, 1905.

Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender no other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder,
21st September, 1905.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1905, for Works in PIPESEWERS, MANHOLES, and FLUSH TANKS for the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One thousand and five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Estimated Contract amount less the cost of Articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1905.

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Medical Annual, 1905, with coloured Plates	5	10
Reed's Practical Sanitation	4	0
Wilson on Hygiene and Sanitary Science	9	1
Taylor's Sanitary Inspectors' Hand Book	4	8
Goodhart's Diseases of Children, 1905	10	4
Macnaughton-Jones's Diseases of Women, 1904	17	0
Jellett's Manual of Midwifery, 1905	17	0
Bain's Text Book of Medical Practice, 1904	18	12
Hare's Text-Book of Practical Therapeutics, 1905	17	0
Hare's Text Book of the Practice of Medicine, 1905	17	0
Lockwood's Aseptic Surgery	3	0
[illegible] Manual of Surgical Asepsis	4	6
Stephens and Christopher's Practical Study of Malaria and other Blood Parasites, 1904	11	8
Haig's Uric Acid in Causation of Disease, 1903	11	4
Galabin's Manual of Midwifery, 1904	11	4
Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, 1905	14	8
Jacobson's Operations of Surgery, 2 Vols, 1902	29	0
Woodhead's Bacteria and their products	2	8
Humphry's Manual of Nursing, 1905	2	8
Aitchison's Medical Handbook	5	11

ENGINEERING.

Fullerton's Architectural Examples in Brick Stone, Wood and Iron, 1903	11	4
Moore's Sanitary Engineering, 1901	28	0
Palliser's New Cottage Homes and details containing 250 Designs and 1,500 Drawings	11	4
Mitchell's 40 Plates on Building Construction	7	0
[illegible] American Architecture	4	0
[illegible] Miscellaneous Architectural Designs and [illegible]	4	0
[illegible] Rates and Notes on Work [illegible] (Presy), 1902	6	0
[illegible] Engineering Works of the [illegible] diagrams (Bombay [illegible]	28	8
[illegible] Construction	2	12
[illegible] Construction Pt. I [illegible] III, Rs 13 8; Pt. IV,	9	12
[illegible]	14	8
[illegible]	15	12
[illegible] ages; 3 plans	4	4
[illegible] Engineering Formulæ,	4	2
[illegible] Formulæ and Hurst's [illegible] Hand Book bound together	8	8
[illegible] Engineering Enterprise	18	0
[illegible] and Maintenance	14	8
[illegible] Indian & Eastern Architecture	21	12
[illegible] Practical Sanitary Engineering	6	4

BOMBAY GOVT. PUBLICATIONS.

Report, Administration Abkari Dept, 1903-4	0	12
Standing orders, Accountant Genl. 1, 1890	0	12
Report, Administration Bombay Presy, 1903-4	1	4
Mollison's Text-Book on Agriculture, 3 Vols	7	8
Sanitary Commissioner's Report, 1903	0	14
Standing Orders, Financial Dept, 1903	3	0
Forest Law, by Baden-Powell	5	8
Report, Forest Dept, 1903-4	1	12
Report, Director of Public Instruction, 1903-4	1	2
Molesworth's Marathi-English Dictionary	12	0
Candy's English-Marathi Dictionary	8	0
Report Nira Canal Project, Poona Dist, with 21 Plans	20	0
London on the Progress of Plague, 1900	9	9

SUNDER PANDURANG, BOOK SELLER,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Agent for the Sale of Govt. Publications.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially Written Market Report.

[illegible]

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1903 and 1904 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and [illegible] from Great Britain up to date, [illegible] for the month, and the same period [illegible] and 1904, respectively.

[illegible] Exchange.

List of Vessels in [illegible] Harbour on the date of Publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

[illegible]

[illegible] in advance—Rs. 20.

[illegible]

[illegible] Office, 121, [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Articles for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR HIRE A RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA or SHIGRAM with an ARAB or WALER HORSE, decent turnout and thoroughly renovated to be given on monthly hire. Apply Box No 2468., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER VIEW. B. for Season. Apply COOVERJI M. MISTRY, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

MARINE LINES. BEAUTIFULLY Furnished House TO LET for November. Apply Box No. 2208., Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

A LADY wishes to teach English to FOREIGN LADIES and GENTLEMEN. For terms apply to Box 2018 Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad. Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHAUKBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises. Dalal Lane,—Fort.

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. F. Wolff and Sohn Co.'s presentation case of three assorted Scent bottles of an original price of Rs. 3 for Rs. 1-4 during Pateti Holidays only. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Maneckjee Patel's 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory, Business Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in it, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Myrabollams, and such articles of Exportation, Pressing and Ginning Cotton, Working Flour, Oil, Sugar, Rice Mills. Have served, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected Factories, for 20 twenty years. Proficient to advise on new Stations, Industries and Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED:—A LOAN OF MONEY on the Best Security. Apply Box No. 1958. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom w[illegible] servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-1 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. [illegible]

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
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WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
F. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

"John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations [illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital............ Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND........ " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Talren,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL...................... £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr., } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They [illegible]
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and [illegible]
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only inclusive of [illegible]

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clermont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TEROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

CARLTON WHISKY
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY LD.

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.,
LONDON.

Agents:
H. I. RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
BOMBAY
AND
KURRACHEE.

KESHRANJAN—THE KING OF HAIR-OILS.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It cures Baldness, Nervous Dizziness, Debility of the Brain, Melancholia, Short Sight, Weakness of Body and of Memory, Vertigo, and other similar maladies. It arrests the falling off of the hair and readily brings about a new and steady growth. It imparts a shine to the body, a gloss to the skin, and a "BRILLIANCY" to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. If you want to have a sound head and a cool brain, a curling, luxuriant, and healthy growth of raven-like black and glossy hair, a beaming and ever-brilliant countenance, a soft shining skin,—Use our KESHRANJAN OIL.

Price per One Phial ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage... As. 5.
One Dozen Phials... ... ... Rs. 10.
Larger Phial containing four times the quantity of the small one " 3.
— Do. per Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11.

Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says:—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

Roy Dayal Chand Some Bahadur, M.B., Hony. Phyn. to H. E. the Viceroy, says:—The KESHRANJAN will be found efficacious in several head-complaints.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.S.I., says:—The KESHRANJAN keeps the head and brain cool.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Police Court, Sealdah, says:—The KESHRANJAN is delightfully scented and is cooling in its effects.

WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

in the diagnosis of your serious case of Diabetes, it is your look-out to find out where to get the right medicine. When the Pathology of your case is obscure and the treatment is unsatisfactory, you will be on the side of safety to order for our DIABETES SPECIFIC at once. No Diabetes however bad is not strong enough to resist our specific. Many Doctors prescribe it in their private practice and a good number of patients gratefully acknowledge its efficacy by means of unsolicited testimonials.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

"I shall soon be travelling again in the Rocky Mountains, and shall depend a good deal upon Liebig's Extract—that is to say, upon LEMCO, *which is the only Liebig's Extract I recognise."*—
EDWARD WHYMPER.

Sportsmen

provided with LEMCO are equipped for all emergencies in the food line. In addition to its unique food value it is compact and will keep for any length of time.

LEMCO

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

FEED YOUR CHILDREN
(when weaned)
ON
Robinson's
PATENT CROATS.
A FINE POWDER

A GREAT PROMOTER OF THE GROWTH OF BONE AND MUSCLE.
(To be used with Milk.)

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S
BUTTER-SCOTCH
(THE CELEBRATED SWEET FOR CHILDREN.)
Really wholesome Confectionery

Other Specialities.
NOUGAT.
RAHAT LAKUMM.
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MANUFACTORY: LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch): Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

LOST

A QUARTER SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 253 for Rs. 250 of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

Any one finding the same is hereby warned not to use it in any way.

અમરચંદ રામજી,
રુપજી માધવજીની વખારે,
ઠે૦ મુડીબજાર, માંડવી.

i.e., AMERCHAND RAMJI,
Roopji Madhavji's Stores,
Moody Bazaar, Mandvi.
22nd Sept. 1905.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IN order to introduce our BOOTS and SHOES we are for the present selling them at COST PRICES from Rs. 3 to 5 per pair. These are real good bargains. J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES

FOR SALE OR REPAIRED.—Solid Leather Trunks; Canvas and Wooden Trunks. Dress, Suit, and Shirt Cases. Gladstone, kit, etc, Bags. Collar Boxes. Bed-Straps. Cigar cases, etc. etc. Reasonable Prices.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WE ARE TAXIDERMISTS.

WE mean practical European Taxidermists. Taxidermists To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. English Standard Work. Moderate Charges.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chewls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

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Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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	Rs.	a.
25 all different	1	8
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Post Free.

Cash with order or per V. P. P. Special quotations for large quantities.

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	Price per set Rs.	a.
1872-1900, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 15, 25, and 30 cents	0	13
Do. including 12, 28 and 75c.	1	12
1888. 2c on 4c. Seven different kinds	0	10
1895-1900, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5, 15, 15 and 30c. "On Service"	1	0
Do. including 25 and 75c.	2	3
2, 3, 5, 15 and 30 c. King's head "On Service"	6	0
Do. including 25c.	13	8
1885, 5c, on 4, 8, 16 32, 36, & 64c, pen cancelled	1	4
Do. including 5c, on 48 and 96c ...	5	12
1903, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 25 and 30c.	0	12
Do. including 12, and 75c, unused	3	8
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Cash with order or per V. P. P. No exchange.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOK STALLS,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
739 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare ...	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott	0	4
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Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are entrusted to an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYSER, LONDON."

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Additional Papers and Solutions.
1 [illegible] Drawing Cards with "Instructions and [illegible]"
[illegible] Questions and Answers."

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A LADY TYPIST.

Offers Real Help—

Our Readers continue to show extraordinary interest in the series of Opinions and Experiences of the People which appear here at short intervals, and we are assured by numberless correspondents that the information is an invaluable help to them. Practical evidence of the utility of these Opinions is contained in a letter received from Miss O. E. W., a Lady Typist, who writes from Aston Manor. Miss W. says that she was compelled to give up business owing to nervous collapse resulting from overwork. Failing to obtain relief from her doctor, and noticing *how Universal is the belief in Phosferine*, she decided to try the effect of the renowned Tonic. The immediate and permanent relief which followed the administration of Phosferine enabled Miss W. to resume her business almost at once, and so grateful is the young lady that she offers to help in every possible way to make known the remarkable and unfailing curative properties of Phosferine.

And Wants it Known.

Miss O. E. W.——, Aston Manor, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of your wonderful nerve remedy Phosferine. I have derived infinite benefit from the use of it, and have recommended it to many of my friends. I suffered very severely with my nerves for some considerable time, and I am glad to say that through the aid of Phosferine I am decidedly better and shall certainly do my best to make it more widely known. I had suffered for some time with very severe pains in my head. I went to the doctor but got little or no relief and was induced to try Phosferine, which I did with most satisfactory results. I have taken three bottles and feel quite myself again, in fact, decidedly better than I have felt for at least 12 months. I am a Typist and find it exceedingly trying to the Nerves. During the heaviest week I had since I have been to business (which is just over four years) my nerves suddenly gave way without any warning whatever. I had to give up business for some time and could not bear to hear anyone speak or move. It was the most horrible experience I have ever had, but in future I shall know what remedy to try. Allow me to again express my very high opinion of Phosferine and assure you that I shall always recommend it to my friends."—Feb. 14, 1905.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Nerve Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Propr., Ashton & Parson's 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.
Perfection.

PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

S. & H. HARRIS'

SADDLE SOAP.

REAL
CURRIERS' DUBBING
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
YELLOW DUBBIN
S. & H. HARRIS, 57, MANSELL STR

Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

THE

MYSTIC FOUR!

1. THE TOOTH CHARMER,
DENTICLINE.
Cures Toothache Instantaneously.
Per Bot. Annas 12.

2. **GRIPO,**
A MOUNTAINEER'S REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.
The positive cure for Acute and Chronic cases.
Per Bot. with a measure Re. 1.

3. HEADACHE & HEMICRANIA,
KAHROON.
Healing Cerate For Neuralgia.
Per Bot. Annas 8.

4. DYSPEPSIA NO MORE!
"ZAM-ZAM."
Unfailing Painkiller for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cramp, Epilepsy, Eruptive Fevers, etc.

Please send for a descriptive Circular.
Per Bot. Annas 8, & 14.

KARACHI AGENTS :—Messrs. Floyd & Co.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET;
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of [illegible] PRODUCE on commission [illegible] AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO. [illegible] LONDON, E.C.

W. [illegible]

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. [illegible] success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE GAME OF

BRIDGE.

The Modern Bridge Guyed

	Rs. a.
"THE GRAND SLAM	0 14
BY "REVORE."	
DALTON'S	1 5
BRIDGE AT A GLANCE.	
JOHN DOE	2 10
THE BRIDGE MANUAL.	
FOSTER'S	2 10
BRIDGE TACTICS.	
ELWELL'S	5 4
ADVANCED BRIDGE.	
THE COMPLETE BRIDGE PLAYER by Out Cavendish	2 3
THE LAWS OF BRIDGE by "Boaz"	1 5

SETS
OF
BRIDGE

IN CHEAP
Cloth Cases From ... Rs. 4 8
ROAN, FRENCH and English Morocco To ... Rs. 30 0
PADDED SILVER MOUNTS &c.

BRIDGE SCORING BLOCKS
Rs. 7-8 per Dozen.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Stationers, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£89 3-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4 ex	= + 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 7/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 9-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	28 1-16	= + 3/16
Spot in New York	61 3-4	= + 3-8

Yesterday read 61 3-8 correction from New York]

EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20'43	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4'85 1/8	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " "	3 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7 8 per cent	= + 1/8
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= + 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for S. America.

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 A/S buyers firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 6 3-1 value

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 7-8 O-N sellers } firm
Red Karachi 30 3-4 O-N sellers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 S.-O. buyers }
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 S.-O. nominal } dull
Brown 35 S/O sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-2 S-O sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Sydney

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 5'64 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Futures closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'56	5'58	5'61
+3	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'64	5'67	5'69
+3	+3	+3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5'71	5.72	5'73
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U S Ports ... [illegible]
Do last year ... [illegible]
Exports to Great Britain ... [illegible]
Do. do Continent ... [illegible]

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... [illegible]
Futures, month of Dec ... [illegible]
Do do. Mar ... [illegible]

A Advanced [illegible] crop estimates and port receipts running below expectations.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... [illegible]
Futures, month of Dec ... [illegible]
Do. do. Mar ... [illegible]
Tone at close ... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st Sept. 1905 :—

Cotton	482	bales.
Wheat	28,010	cwts.
Linseed	1,243	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	367	do
Gingelly seed	13	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	164	do
Castorseed	3,452	do
Rice	3,240	do
Myrabollams	12	do
Cottonseed	5,024	do
Mowraseed	1,426	do
Gram	175	do
Joowar	3,588	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,51,000
Ex s s "Peninsular" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY SEPT. 22.

ALL crop reports to hand during the current week continue very satisfactory. Advices from the Punjab and Rajputana report that fine weather has succeeded the heavy rains of last week, and that great improvement is perceptible. Cotton plants are ripening rapidly and in several stations Kuppas is now coming in freely. These early arrivals of canal-grown Kuppas are slightly damaged by the recent rain, but no doubt the quality will shortly improve; and immense benefit has been derived by all food grains and oilseed crops from the rain. From all other districts, the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, the Berars, Khandeish, Guzerat and Kathiawar, the reports are excellent, and everything now points to bumper crops in the coming season. The cotton area is largely increased and with a continuation of the present favourable weather conditions there is every possibility of record receipts of this valuable commodity. With such splendid prospects the outlook for the Cotton Mills industry is very bright and a continuation of the last season's profitable business may be confidently anticipated. There should also be a large export season in store for Bombay as all crop prospects are generally good.

There is nothing new to record in financial circles. The very firm discount market ruling in London has caused a steadiness in Sterling Exchange and no concessions are obtainable off current quotations for usance bills. Rupee Paper has fluctuated slightly and the closing tone is quiet.

COTTON.

Advices from Liverpool and America since our last mail report show slight fluctuations. There seems to be a lull in the speculative manipulations and the development of the crop is anxiously watched. The very low estimates recently current are now generally disbelieved, and the idea that supplies forthcoming, including the large carry over from last season, will be sufficient for the demand, is becoming more prevalent. The question of price is, of course, entirely dependent on the manipulations of the bulls and bears, and the "in and out" operators have lately been most in evidence, without any very decided upward or downward movements.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since last mail left.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept.	15th...5'57	10'75
"	16th...5'50	10'75
"	18th...5'51	10'75
"	19th...5'52	10'75
"	20th...5'59	10'85
"	21st ...5'64	10'85

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January, and New York, December,

	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept.	15th...5'57	10'36
"	16th...5'49	10'36
"	18th...5'56	10'37
"	19th...5'57	10'43
"	20th...5'61	10'52
"	21st...5'64	10'56

Our local market was very dull in the early part of the week and with a general rush of up-country dealers to make sales of new crops against their ready holdings, prices declined to some extent. The low rates induced previous Bears to cover their sales and a moderate business resulted. European export houses also came out as sellers and some lines were reported in the market. A reaction set in later on and prices again advanced, but buyers withdrew and business was checked, the demand from the Continent for our new crops is still entirely dead, and with the large stocks in Japan the demand from that quarter is also very small. We have already referred to the excellent prospect of supplies for the Coming season, and unless some unfortunate damage occurs to the crop, a lower range of prices seems quite possible in the future, when cotton is coming freely to market. [illegible] manipulations are [illegible] in the [illegible] as they are in the [illegible] to spot [illegible] staple and some of the [illegible] in the market for stapled descriptions, [illegible] have [illegible] somewhat and at the close [illegible] is quiet but steady.

We quote as follows for new crops :—

Bengals Fully-Good January	157
Bengals M. G. fine November	197
do. do. December	193
do. do. January	199
Berars-fair staple M. G. Fine January	210
Nagpur M. G. Fine do.	211
Damangam M. G. Fine do.	213
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good do.	200
Broach M. G. Good March	238

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week	4,979
Receipts from 1st Oct to 21st September,	2,083 279
Shipments during the week to Europe	8 289
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,071
Total	10,360

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st September.

Europe	532,580	bales.
Japan	624,276	"
China	37,133	"
Coast Ports	35,247	"
Total	12,29,236	

Afloat in harbour for Europe ... 1,383 bales
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... 988 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Quiet.
Estimated sales ... 7,000 bales
Imports ... 14,000 "

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'55	5'57	5'60
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'63	5'66	5'68
—1	—1	—1
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5'70	5'71	5'72
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The Market closes quiet with spot cotton quoted about Re. 2 lower and a small turnover reported at Colaba. In new crops prices are about Re. 1 lower with very little doing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets have been quiet since our last mail report and business generally has been confined to spot transactions as the enquiry for the new crops is not active. We hear of little doing in tilseed as buyers are still holding off for lower rates. In other descriptions of oilseeds forward business is almost confined to the Sutta bazaar.

LINSEED has been a quiet market and prices have given way about 2 annas per cwt. A moderate ready business is passing.

RAPESEED is dull and neglected. The very small stocks and arrivals make prices unchanged.

POPPYSEED is quiet but steady. Some few transactions are reported at about 6/15 per cwt.

CASTORSEED. This article is also quiet and closing quotations are about 8 annas per candy lower than last mail.

GINGELLY SEED —Is quiet and unchanged during the week. Crop reports are more satisfactory, but buyers are not inclined to operate freely at current prices.

WHEAT.—This article is also very quiet and there is nothing doing for export. The usual local demand is freely supplied and shippers are practically out of the market.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	4,979	bales.
Wheat	87,123	cwts.
Linseed	5,290	"
Rape Rai and Mustard	1,265	"
Gingelly seed	733	"
Poppy seed	594	"
Groundnuts	1 914	"
Castor seed	15 062	"
Rice	34,9 0	"
Myrabollams	1 018	"
Cotton seed	22,381	"
Mowra seed	9 363	"
Gram	1,411	"
Joowar	66 828	"
Maize	434	"

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone easier.	
Ready	6 6 0
Forward Sept. Suttah	6 9 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5 15 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	6 15 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.	
Ready	6 15 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady,	
Ready	28 8 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady,	
Howree Khandeish	38 0 0
15 per cent Mixed	35 8 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet,	
Rearly White Delhi	4 12 0
Forward do. do.	4 12 6
Ready White Pissy ... 85 p. c.	31 8 0

FREIGHT.

The tone of the market was steady throughout the week, but bookings reported have only been on small lines. Ready shipment for Antwerp measurement and seeds was booked at 13s. and for Liverpool measurement at 14s. Hall rates are reported for October at 12s. 6d. For forward shipment quotations are nominal at 12s. to 13s. 6d. for October, 13s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. for November-December and 14s for the New Year. We hear of no business.

The steamer [illegible] was berthed at 12s. 9d. for Antwerp and London, October shipment, and the steamer [illegible] is said to be fixed at about 13s. one picked port, September-October loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 7th Sept. 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th September as compared with that of the 9th, September :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	19,25 700	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	4,81,089	Increase
Sundries	"	10,439	Decrease
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	54,073	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	5,78 812	Increase
Credits on Securities	"	79.232	Decrease
Loans, do.	"	22 22 939	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	17,71,708	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	"	1,01 057	Increase
Sundries	"	3 228	Increase
Cash	"	24,56,132	Decrease

These figures show a decline of 1 lakh in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 21 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 16 lakhs. The Official Bank rate of the three Presidency Banks is unaltered at 4 per cent per annum. The tone of the market continues easy and the rate for short fixed deposits remains at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent per annum for 1 or 2 months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills allotted during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 80,10,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday eighty lakhs were put up for tender and of this amount 64 lakhs were taken up in bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 16 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s.4 1/16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. An extra allotment of 1,30 lakhs in transfers was made at 1s. 4 3/32d. For next week eighty lakhs are again advertised.

The mail of the 8th Sept. brings £30,000 silver and £50,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta	Rs. 48,60,000
Bombay	" 16 60,000
Madras	" 10,30,000
Total	Rs. 75,50,000

The mail of the 15th Sept. brings £20,000 of silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs. [illegible]
Bombay	" [illegible]
Madras	" [illegible]
Total	Rs. 70,70,000

The mail of the 22nd September brings £30,000 of silver and £30,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 46,60,000
Bombay	" 10,30,000
Madras	" 7,30,000
Total	Rs. 64,20,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was a firm market throughout the week, and though local business is still limited, there was more enquiry from both buyers and sellers. There is no change in quotations for ready or forward delivery, and while the rising London discounts make the Banks' buying rates firm, some slight concessions were occasionally available in their selling rates. Calcutta is also very firm and a large business is passing there. Eastern exchanges have declined with the fall in silver.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.			
Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand		...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		...	1s. 4 1-[illegible]
Do. 6 do	do.	...	1s. 4 [illegible]
French Francs 3 [illegible]	do.	...	1 0 1[illegible]
Marcks 3 [illegible]	do.	...	[illegible] 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	[illegible]
Shanghai 30	do.	...	[illegible] 1-2
Japan 30	do.	...	[illegible] 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market declined to Rs. 92 1/16 cash and settlement early in the week, and quotations have since [illegible] to [illegible] with a moderate business [illegible] very much interest shown in [illegible] fluctuations are limited [illegible] The tone of the market [illegible] are buying quietly.

3 1-2 per cent. [illegible]	99-8
3 1-2 per cent. [illegible]	99 8
3 per cent. [illegible]	88-8
	Rate.
4 per cent [illegible]	105 0
4 per cent [illegible]	105 4
4 per cent [illegible]	105 4
4 per cent [illegible]	105 8
4 per cent B[illegible]	102 10
4 per cent [illegible]	104 [illegible]
4 per cent [illegible]	[illegible]
4 per cent [illegible]	[illegible]
4 per cent [illegible]	[illegible]
4 per cent [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] steady. We close [illegible] steady at our quotations:

English Sov[illegible]	15 0 0
A[illegible]	23 15 0
[illegible]	24 0 0
[illegible] Sovereigns	15 2 6
[illegible] Dragons	16 0 0
Silver [illegible] ready	72 8 0
[illegible] settlement	72 4 0
do	71 2 0

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet, there being only a limited demand for spot goods from up-country markets. Prices are much the same all round as last week. A material improvement for ready goods is looked for at the beginning of October owing to the better prospects in the concerning districts. There is no enquiry of any consequence for new goods owing to the higher prices asked by the Home markets.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	74,000	45,000	3,500
Hong-Kong	49,000	30,000	3,500
	123 000	75,000	7,000

198 000 bales.

The local market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market is very quiet and there is nothing doing for forward shipments.

IRON AND STEEL.—The market is quiet but steady with an advancing tendency, but as dealers have lately covered up most of their requirements they are not operating freely at present.

SPELTER AND PIGLEAD are very firm, and high prices check forward business.

COALS.

The tone of the market is quiet. Small sales are reported of Jardine's Navigation (Bengal) ready at Rs. 10-8 and of South Yorkshire on passage at Rs. 13-4.

Imports into Bombay.

	1905 August. Tons.	1904 August, Tons.
Bengal	89 647	60 823
English	14,069	24 [illegible]3
Australian	Nil	1,543
Japanese	Nil	4 000
	103,716	90,404

SHARES.

The market is steady. Bank of Bombay Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,393 3/4 and Commercial Bank shares at Rs. 40. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 575, New Berars at Rs. 525, and Indian Cotton at Rs. 145. In Miscellaneous list business is reported in Alcocks at Rs. 300. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 142. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 9,100. Quarter shares at Rs. 2,315. Kemps are steady at Rs. 228. Marks at Rs. 147, Phillips are unchanged at Rs. 58, Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 450 C.-D. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 570. Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 243. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 410. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 532 1/2. In Mill Companies, Alliance have ruled at and about at Rs. 295, Bombay Cotton are steady at Rs. 720 X. D. Central Indias have improved at Rs 1,915. Crescents after touching Rs. 115 X D are quiet at Rs. 112 1/2. Chinas are steady at Rs. 850 X. D. Currimbhais at Rs. 945 X. D, Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 815. Davids to Rs. 390 X. D. Empress have jumped upto Rs. 395, and at the close are quiet at Rs. 390. Hindustan have improved to Rs. 735. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 550 Connaughts also at Rs. 550 Imperials at Rs 175. James Greaves are in demand at Rs. 480. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,280. Textile Manufacturing shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,260. Centuries to Rs. 1,750. Leopolds in the beginning of the week changed hands at Rs. 97 and later on at Rs. 100. Manockji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,885 C. D. Morarji have improved to Rs. 2,100. Sholapur to Rs. 3,050 X. D. Queen are steady at Rs. 855 X. D. Southern Marathas are unchanged and quiet at Rs. 200. Standard have improved to Rs. 910 X. D. Swadeshis to Rs. 1,420. Kohinoors to Rs. 610 X. D. Western Indias to Rs. 735. The rest are unchanged and steady at grievous quotations.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT 22.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and local rain in Burma South Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Some showers have occurred in Assam, East of the Central Provinces and South India, and on the North Madras Coast. The chief falls: Narayanganj, Burdwan and Sandheads 2 inches, Mangui, Akyab, Toungoo and Chaibassa 1 1-2 inches, Port Blair, Tavoy, Silchar, Shillong and False Point 1 inch. The influence of the Bombay monsoon current is slightly more perceptible to-day. The skies in the Peninsula are on an average about half overcast. Hardly any cloud is reported in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The depression in the Bay is approximately the same as yesterday and very shallow. The lowest point may be somewhat to the South West of the position yesterday but probable there is no definite centre. The rainfall in connection with the depression has increased. A further development now seems likely combined with some movement in a northerly direction. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and in Chota Nagpur and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal. East of the Central Provinces and on the East Coast, Some rain is likely in Assam and Behar and possible in the East of the Deccan and South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 63	39 81	38 19	33 14
Friday 22nd, September	0 25	1 05	1 20	0 17
Total	31 88	41 89	39 39	33 21
Total fall to 22nd Sept '04	38 3	36 77	41 40	32 80
Total fall to 22nd, Sept '03	39 75	75 73	61 0	77 61

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	Sept. 21st and Sept 22nd Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	—	12

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh at Dwarka, Veraval and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was at 102° Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Belgaum.

Cloud and humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency and at Rajkot, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Caddapah and Madras.

Rain.—Only eight stations report rain, the largest amount being three-quarters of an inch at Colombo.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates an area of low pressure to the east of Madras in the Bay and weather there seems to be in an unsettled condition. The abnormally high pressure which prevailed nearly for a week is slowly disappearing and now over the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast it is below normal. Weather is hence improving and showers are likely in Ceylon and in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

The Mail Steamer "Peninsular," which left Aden on the 17th, reports having experienced up to longitude 60° light south-easterly wind passing clouds and a rain squall; thence to arrival in port this morning north-westerly, westerly and north easterly winds and fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	6
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	3	5	62
Total plague deaths to date	304	569	926,004
Same date last year	11	11	94

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists [illegible] Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon [illegible]

[illegible]

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and [illegible] Notices [illegible] must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COLES—Aug 26, Mrs Coles, wife of Capt H J Coles, Royal Marine Light Inf, 7 Bury Road, Alverstoke, of a son.
COBBE—Aug 29, at 49 Charleville Road, West Kensington, the wife of Commander M H Cobbe, R N, of a daughter.
GARRETT—Aug 27, at Fife Lodge, Alverstoke, the wife of Major J R Garrett, the Royal Marines, of a daughter.
HOME—Aug 31, at Thorpdene, Kenilworth Road, Southsea, the wife of Commander A H G C Home, of a daughter.
IGGULDEN—Sept 3, at Eversden Rectory, Cambridge, the wife of Lieut-Col H A Iggulden, Sherwood Foresters, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—HOGAN—Aug 31, at All Saint's, Eglantine, Charles Marshal Ainslie, Army Service Corps, son of the late Capt E C Ainslie, 60th Rifles, to Sophia Margaret, daughter of the Rev F W Hogan, MA, vicar of All Saints' Eglantine, Hillsborough, County Down.
HUMFREY—BOILEAU—Aug 30, at Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Capt Lorn Edw Hambly Humfrey, Yorkshire Regt, son of the late Col John Campbell T Humfrey, of the same regiment, to Ethel Alice, daughter of Lieut-Col John Peter Boileau, Army Medical Service.
ODELL—DU BOIS PHILLIPS—Aug 31, at Montreal, Canada Seymour Hastings son of Frederick Odell, Lyncroft Gardens, West Hampstead, to Violet Innes Ker, daughter of Capt Dubois Phillips, R N, Moor House, Great Crosby Liverpool.
SWINTON BROWNE—WALLER—August 29, at Kilbride Church, Bray, Ireland, Leslie Swinton Browne, captain 38th Dogras, Indian Army, to Frances Madeline, daughter of R Waller, Esq, late Indian Civil Service, of Dargle Cottage, Enniskerry.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Aug 30, at Margate, Col Henry Soker Adams, late of the 2nd batt Oxfordshire Light Inf (43nd), and of Austey, Warwickshire, aged 63.
BUTTS—Sept 3, at The Salterns, Parkstone, Dorset, Frederick John Butts, late captain 77th Regt, aged 74.
CAZENOVE—Sept 5, at Boscombe, Reginald Frederick Cazenove, late Carabiniers, of North Lodge, Ascot, son of the late Frederick Cazenove, aged 33
HARTLEY—Aug 30, at Ashbrooke, Bournemouth, James Hartley, D L, late captain 5th Fusiliers and 32nd Foot, aged 67.
HYSLOP—Sept 3, at Killywhan, Bedford, Lieut-Col Maxwell Wither Hyslop late 3rd Highlanders, son of the late Col Archibald Hyslop, of Lofus, Dumfries, aged 68.
McCONAGHY—Surgeon-General William, M D, Indian Medical Service, at 5 Granville Place, Portman Square, London, W. aged 60.
YOUNG—Aug 27, at Inverell, New South Wales, Telford M Young, late captain 16th (Queen's) Lancers, son of the late E Mackenzie Young.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

TAPP—GOULDING—Sept 15, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev K G Foster, M A, Cathedral Chaplain, John Kenneth Macdonald Tapp, Provincial Civil Service, to Gladys, eldest daughter of Mr H Raynor Goulding Provincial Civil Service.
McCREA—EDWARDS—Sept 18, at S Nicholas Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev A H Langridge George Robert Stanhope McCrea, R M S to Mabel Emily, only daughter of the late Mr C W Edwards, of Guildford, Surrey, and Mrs Edwards.

KEMP'S PULMOTONES

are Tablets prepared from Guaiacol, noted for its medicinal qualities, mingled with hypophosphites of quinine, Iron, Lime, Soda, Potash, Manganese and Strychnine.

They are of great utility in Chest Complaints, Phthisis and so forth, and are very efficacious in restoring the torn and wasted tissues, and as such, are in the forefront of curative medicines.

If you are troubled with chest complaints of whatever description, you will find "Pulmotones" give you instant and great relief.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 5-51m., 5-33e. Low water, 0-54a. Organ Recital, St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, 6 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Y. C. C.
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. Government Telegraph.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 7-28m., 7-14e. Low water, 0-33m., 2-4a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s. s. Trieste will be closed at the General Post office at 7 p. m. on Monday the 25th Inst.

POLICE NOTICE.—Two bangles, three umbrellas, a watch, some postage stamps and a great coat have been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Traders and Mercantile Firms employes' Association will celebrate their annual Thanksgiving Solemn High Mass at Mount Mary's Chapel Bandora Hill to-morrow at 10 a.m. After Divine Service there will be a general meeting.

BATHING FATALITY.—Nabbi Baban, a Mahomedan lad aged eleven years, while bathing with two other lads in a quarry hole in the compound of the Rehmani Mills, at Elphinstone Road, on Thursday afternoon, was accidentally drowned. It appears that the deceased boy after going a couple of yards from the edge slipped and disappeared in the water. The body was subsequently recovered by the Police.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES FUND.—A meeting of the Committee of the Coronation Festivities Fund was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, Mr. Sassoon J. David presiding, to consider the question of disposing of the balance of the fund, amounting to about Rs. 8,758, which it was resolved to be handed over to the Committee of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales' Royal Visit Fund.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL AND THE EXCISE COMMITTEE.—The Bombay Temperance Council have sent to the Government of India a representation thanking them for the appointment of the Excise Committee to enquire into the Drink Problem affecting the country. The Council have also desired that the Committee which consists of all official members, should be made a thoroughly representative one by the nomination of a non-official member from each province the Committee is going to visit to represent the Temperance movement of the country.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Kondiba Yessoo, a Hindu mill hand, employed at the Crescent Mills, at Ferguson Road, met with a fatal accident on Thursday last. It appears that the deceased and another labourer named Bhica were assisting in hoisting some cotton bales to the third storey of the mills by means of a hoist chain. A bale was hoisted up and while it was still in the air, the chain snapped. The bale fell on to the ground from a height of about thirty-five feet. It rebounded and fell on to the deceased killing him on the spot. His co-labourer Bhica was also seriously struck and is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, Captain E. C. Ody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel was proceeding to the Victoria Dock when she collided with the P. and O. Co.'s tender Bandra, which was in waiting at the Prince's Dock steps, and sank her. The vessel struck the launch in the centre, which took nearly three quarters of an hour before she sank. The wreck is now lying between the entrance of the Prince's Dock where the funnel and the mast can be seen above the surface of the water. Attempts will shortly be made to raise her.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a one storeyed house, situated in Abdul Rahiman Street. On alarm being given, the fire brigade stations were communicated with. The Fort engine soon arrived on the scene, but some difficulty was experienced in locating the fire, as the whole building was full of smoke. The fire brigade entered the premises by breaking open a window on the upper floor and after some difficulty ascertained that the stationery consisting chiefly of paper was on fire. The fire was put out in half an hour. The ground floor of the building was occupied by Hindu and Borah stationers while the upper floor was vacant. The amount of damage done by fire is not known.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.—The undermentioned students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce have passed the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Examination of 1905 :—Book Keeping :—1. B. B. Ranji (Distinction) 2. R. D. [illegible] 3. A. M. Daruwala 4. [illegible] 5. D. A. Suteria, 6. [illegible] 7. [illegible] 8. N. F. Mehta, 9. [illegible] 10. [illegible] Machinery of Business, 1. M. S. Basali [illegible] 2. R. B. Ranji (Distinction) 3. [illegible] 4. [illegible] 5. R. S. Kaolan [illegible] Unvala, 7. J. Mehta, 8. S. D. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of [illegible], a Hindu woman, aged fifty. The evidence showed that the deceased in company of her daughter and other relations arrived in Bombay on Wednesday last from Drangadra. They alighted at the Grant Road Station and directly went to Mody Bunder to proceed to [illegible] by the Shepherd Company's steamer. They stayed for the night at the Dharamsala at Haji [illegible]'s wharf. About 4 o'clock next morning the deceased went out towards the sea and did not return. A search was made for her, but without success, and the police were informed. Subsequently her body was found at Mody Bunder, about two hundred paces away from the Dharamsala. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March ... The Last Stand ... [illegible]
Overture ... La Couronne D'Or ... [illegible]
Valse ... Sixes and Sevens ... [illegible]
Selection ... The Earl and the Girl ... [illegible]
Polka ... Unter Rosigen Mädchen ... [illegible]
Polonaise ... Im Mai ... [illegible]
Hiawatha ... A Summer Idyl ... [illegible]
Galop ... Bruder Lustig ... [illegible]
Overture ... Esmeralda ... [illegible]
Valse ... Aurelia ... [illegible]
Selection ... The Orchid ... [illegible]
Cake Walk ... A Coon Band Contest ... [illegible]
Polka ... The Linnet (Piccolo Solo) ... [illegible]
Selection ... La Sonnambula ... [illegible]
Gavotte ... The First Kiss ... [illegible]
March ... A Sciantosa ... [illegible]

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.—The following is a further list of subscriptions collected. Gentlemen who have not yet subscribed to the fund are requested to be so good as to send their amounts to Messrs. A Leslie, Vijbhookandas Atmaram, Dorabsha R. Chichgar, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Furdonji M Kanga, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and D E Wacha, Honorary Secretaries :—Messrs Leopold Cassella and Co Rs. 700 Mr Pallonjee Edljee Arjania Rs. 500, Earnest August Goll Rs. 250, Furdoonjee M Kanga Rs. 200, A Parsi Rs. 125 Messrs Shapurji Sorabji and [illegible] Dadabhoy, Mr. Shapurji B [illegible], Mr. Abdul Latif I C S Sirsa each Rs. 100, [illegible] Abirchand Rs. 101, Mr. K R Kama, Mr. [illegible] Dr. F E Davar, Mr. Kashi[illegible] Hormusji Billimoria, M[illegible] Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Sir[illegible] Guzder, each Rs. 50 Mr [illegible] and Mr. Jamshedji R[illegible] wala) each Rs. 25, Mr. [illegible] Kavasji Sanjana, Bhaw[illegible] Ganesh Wasudev Sone, [illegible] Rs. 15, Mr. Shavaksha F D[illegible] below Rs. ten, Rs. 8, total Rupees [illegible] previously acknowledged Rs. 28,106-8-0. Grand total Rs. 30,820-8-0.

DEATH OF A BRIDEGROOM.—At the Morgue, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Darvesh Abdoola, a Mahomedan, aged about 20, residing at Chuna Butti, Grant Road. The evidence showed that the deceased was married on Wednesday last and the bride was brought home on the following day. There was a general rejoicing in the house and both the bride and bridegroom appeared to be happy and cheerful. About 2 o'clock in the morning they retired to rest in a room on the third floor of the house, leaving a sigri burning with charcoal near them for the purpose of warming water. Before retiring the bridegroom closed the door and the window of the room but left the burning sigri where it was. At 7 o'clock in the morning the deceased's sister Hawabai went to the room and finding the door shut, knocked at it. She received no reply. The door was eventually opened and the room entered. The air in the room was thick with fumes and was almost sickening and suffocating. The deceased was found dead in the bed. His wife was alive but unconscious. The police were informed. A doctor was sent for and he treated the bride, who recovered. Dr. Arthur Powell, who examined the deceased's body, was of opinion that death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

AN AWARD ADOPTED AS A DECREE.

JUDGMENT OF APPEAL COURT.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Appeal Court, have disposed of the appeal filed by [illegible] against the order of Mr. Justice Tyabji refusing to set aside an award made by the arbitrator in an arbitration between the appellant and Ambalal Pranjiwandas and one Jafferji. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Noble, appeared for the appellant [illegible] Scott, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Gandhy, were for the first respondent, Ambalal, and Mr. Hussain Tyabji, instructed by Messrs. Nadirsha and Tyabji, was for the second respondent Jafferji.

It appeared that the appellant and [illegible] were partners in a factory, and the [illegible] of the concern having ended in a loss, it was decided [illegible] it. One of the partners, Ambalal, was to take [illegible] factory, but as the parties [illegible] price of the same, [illegible] award and filed it in Court, [illegible] award were taken by the [illegible] Justice Tyabji who upheld the award and ordered it to be filed and to be enforced as a decree. From this order the appellant preferred the present appeal.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said the first point raised for the respondents was whether an appeal lay from such an order. The provisions of the Code did not apply, but the Court agreed with a decision of the Calcutta High Court, where it was held that such an order was a judgment within the meaning of clause 15 of the Letters Patent, and therefore an appeal lay from it. On the merits, their lordships found that the appeal could not succeed. The charges of misconduct were of a vague nature. The appellant had not intimated to the arbitrator his intention to dispute the accounts; and that being so, there was no misconduct on the part of the arbitrator in accepting the amounts as correct, and making his award without having called any meeting. For these reasons their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

WE are glad to be able to state that the district Committees appointed to look to the arrangements for decorations and illuminations to be made in Bombay in connection with the Royal visit, with their zealous secretaries, have been hard at work in the task allotted to them; and it is believed that the display throughout the city will be fully up to the highest expectations of the most loyal of citizens. As far as can be ascertained the people are rising equal to the occasion. As regards the entertainment to be given to the children, it has been decided that the Committee will provide stands on the day of the landing of the Prince and Princess, in prominent parts of the city, where the children can see and be seen. [illegible] be at the University Gardens; another [illegible] from the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools [illegible] to the police head quarters opposite the Crawford Market; a third at the Northbrook Gardens in G[illegible] Road, and a fourth one at Chowpatty, keeping to the south of the route of the Royal procession. The children will be allotted to the stands nearest and most convenient to the schools sending them; and they will be in full charge of their teachers. Dressed in their holiday attire, a collection of some 30,000 children will be a sight most gratifying to the Princess who is known to be excessively fond of children; while on the tender minds of the latter, the spectacle will make an impression never afterwards to be effaced. The Committee intend to provide sweetmeats for distribution among the children; and they hope to be able to give each child a medal on the occasion.

EAST INDIANS AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "A Loyal East Indian" that steps should be immediately taken to get up an address giving expression to the sentiments of gratitude and loyalty of the Bombay East Indian community, for unlike the Goans, they are bona fide subjects of the King of England and not of Portugal. Consequently I was not a little amused at a circular issued by the Goans. The word loyalty should never have been used, for the Goans are subjects of the King of Portugal and cannot be loyal to two Sovereigns. This kind of lip or sham loyalty, I detest. Grateful the Goans certainly are and they should therefore untie their purses and subscribe liberally towards the demonstration and festivities in honour of the Prince of Wales forwarding their subscriptions direct to the Bank or through any one of the Portuguese gentlemen, whose names appear on the General Committee, one of whom is the venerable Bishop of Damaun, who has done a very praiseworthy action in ordering all the Vicars of Churches subject to the Padroado jurisdiction to direct their flock to subscribe liberally towards the general fund and to send their subscriptions, donations, through any of the Secretaries of the fund, or through himself. Let us see what the East Indians and Goans now do.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

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is easily acquired
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Brown & Polson's
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"Paisley Flour"
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It makes delicious, light pastry, easily and successfully. [illegible] Flour [illegible]

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A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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The [illegible] of [illegible] sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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[illegible] AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zambesi, 2416 tons, Captain E Rooney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th September with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 491 tons, Captain H Mc Diarmed sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Akbar, 1440 tons Captain G W Baldwin sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain R H Coope, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 11th September with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Edendale, 718 tons, Captain J Moss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang 5th September, with a cargo of sugar and teak.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3103 tons, Captain E C Ody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 16th August with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, 19?1 tons, Captain G W Wittman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th September, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth .... Capt Hood .... Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin .... [illegible] Viroe ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo .... Cmdr Brownlow .... R I Marine
H M S Lapwing .... Lt Col? ar Barker .... R N vy
Three Torpedo Boats .... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eleo (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Queda	2343	[illegible]			M M & Co
Landaura	2 58	[illegible]			M M & Co
Ismailia	38	Seo [illegible]			M M & Co
V[illegible]	61	Hin[illegible]	Calcutta	3-8	M M & Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
[illegible]	979	Jacob			K N & Co
Wa[illegible]	1509	[illegible]oon			M M & Co
Crus do	1214	[illegible]			[illegible]
M dura	1773	B mbe	P Gulf		[illegible] & Co
Und[illegible]	3?0	Alo			M M Co
[illegible]	762	[illegible]			[illegible]
Flamingo	2?0	[illegible]ckley			or Bros
He[illegible]	1?0	[illegible]			M M & Co
Neptune	2153	[illegible]	H[illegible]ders		K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Stanley Hall	2 0?	Mu[illegible]tall	Karachi	23-9	K N & Co
B	Malta	3?0	Peters	London		P & O Co
C & R	So[illegible]	1?3	Vi[illegible]ler		25-9	A Strandes
D & E	Quarlmos	4937	[illegible]aith	M dra	30 9	F Mui & Co
F	Clan Ro[illegible]	31?4	Ody	Ma[illegible]	30-9	F Mui & Co
H	Clan Incul[illegible]	3?2	She [illegible]	Bombay	30-9	P S N Co
K	Firooz	2098	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10	P S N Co
L	Fair Queen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
M	Nowsa[illegible]	981	[illegible]	R pairi		M M & Co
P	Persian	1?5	Davis	Marytort	29-9	E Latham & Co
Q	Heathford	31 6	[illegible]owatt	[illegible]		R H Bros

H. W. P. D.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Puri	?43	Ahmed	Mangalore	23-9	S pt & Co
	Sabarmati	5 4	Ahmed		N F	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Arcadia	3513	Cabitt	China	3-10	P & O Co
4	Atlanton	2775	Moyer	Liverpool	[illegible]	Morrison
5	Manaqon	3 6?	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 7	P & S N Co
6	Imdera	2330	M[illegible]	Trieste		L S N Co
8	Oriental	3085	Le vell	[illegible]	23 9	P & O Co
7	Trieste Ma[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kobe	26-7	A S N Co
9	Conif[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin	Japan	23-9	I Morrison
10 & 11	Bhei fe[illegible]	3540	[illegible]	K'chi	3-10	Glade & Co
15	L[illegible]	?41	R[illegible]kford	K'chi	22-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta, Sept 11
22	Edendale s	Moss	Samarang Sept 5
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden Sept 17
	Clan Robertson s	Ody	Glasgow, Aug 16
	Clan Mackenzie s	Wittman	Calcutta, Sept 17
	Zambesi s	Rooney	Calcutta, Sept 10
	Bhundara s	Brocq	Calcutta, Aug 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Upada, for Antwerp, Hull, &c.
" Querimba, for Calcutta, &c.
" Peninsular, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Names.	From
19	Drachenfels	T Lintig	Madras
19	Ismalia	A E Stebbing	Rangoon
19	Pentakota	D F Macdonald	Rangoon
19	Montauk	E T F Cole	Durban
		DEPARTURES.	
19	Alala	J Farmer	Bombay
19	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
20	Venetia	F T Douglas	Negapatam
20	Clematis	E T Davies	Colombo
20	Askeball	E Fell	Kurrachi
20	Bancoora	A R W Handlock	Bombay
20	Nuddea	F D C Dewing	Bombay
20	Brighton	T S Tullock	Chittagong

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel	From
21	Geogovale	Calcutta
21	Zamania	Nagapatam
21	Gwalior	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay for Genoa, on the 15th instant arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

DIVINE SERVICE

XIV. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 24.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C
Hymns—2?2, 2.8, 313 and 1?.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles Tours in F.
Anthem—
Hymns 21?, 530 and 135
Collection for—

Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church expenses and poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4.5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN PAREL
(Hindustani and Time)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns 155, 2?8 and 20

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—[illegible]
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
[illegible] p.m. Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father [illegible]

ST. NICHOLAS [illegible]'S CHURCH,
(Prince's Dock.)
6-?0 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Wandby Road.)
8 a.m. Sunday School
11 a.m. United Service—(St. Andrew's Church)
6 p.m. Evening Service—Preacher Rev [illegible] Scott, M A.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH Bellasis Road,
(Opposite Byculla Club,)
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Services—Preacher— Rev John O Biles.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 p.m. Sunday School
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—46 Tune 124.
Hymn 221.
Hymn 63.
Hymn—193.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—89, 357 and 189.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
Hymns 24, and 26
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—300, 36?, and 2.2

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev A J Revell
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev T T Wright
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—M G H Poole
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revell
4-8 p.m.—Sunday School

HIGH COURT.—September 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co—vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G Little and Co—Part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Contested Chamber Matter.
Summary suit for hearing in Chambers,
623-05—Khunderao S and L—Ranchordas Tribhowandas vs Meherji Johnstone and Co
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
103-05—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Dayabhai Harkisson.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
319-05—Pestonji B and K—Shawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruwalla—Ardesir H D and Co—For Postponement
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
560-01—K B Mehta—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khanraj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gocaldas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1 05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motibaivanoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
245-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed-Peer Mahomed vs C A [illegible]—in person.
[illegible]—Maneckbai J and H—Khimjee Purshottam and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
[illegible]-04—Little and Co Runchoddas Vithaldas and another vs [illegible] widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
742-04—[illegible]
[illegible]

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1905.

TRAVELLING IN PERSIA.

Mr. F. R. Earp, who travelled in the province of Azerbaijan in Persia, gives in "Macmillan" a pleasant account of the country, though he shows that journeying through that land is not luxurious. A man must rough it all the time, but if he is a healthy rightminded individual, he will always rejoice, when he sets out in the early, pearly dawn, which in Persia, it seems, is at all events to be trusted, if no more beautiful than elsewhere. It is wisest, and also more convenient to rise with the sun, or a little before him, and as there is no finnikin elaboration about the toilet to be made, the traveller does not shrink from the simple and rapid task of putting on boots and socks, for he has even in June slept fully dressed, the Persian night air being keen and chill. He flings a pitcher of water over head and hands, has some bread and curds, or tea, his servant has, or ought to have, his horse saddled and away he goes by the high road, taking all obstacles as they come, splashing through a ford or climbing a mountain path. The pleasure of the ride in the morning air defies expression. The eye is satisfied by the most entrancing colour changes and can never be forgotten. By nine or ten o'clock all has settled down to a general greyness over which broods the hot and cloudless sky; thirst and heat are the chief sentiments of the rider, making him value the midday halt. Now if the traveller be very poor, he must walk, but if he be less poor, or rich, he rides. Riding his own horse, he cannot do more than thirty miles a day, but, though tedious for the man, who wants to rush it, and to arrive at the other end, it is a very pleasant way for any one who has learnt the leisurely rule of life of Persia. Of course he may ride post as fast as he likes, but then farewell to any enjoyment. The Persian roads though seldom made, in Azerbaijan at least, are so rocky and stony that they dry quickly, the Persian horse is quite ready to gallop on them, and there is no limit to the speed except the mercy towards his beast, which a prudent traveller practises. The horse will negociate anything, steep bank, up or down, tortuous mountain path, and the rider may feel quite secure while threading his picturesque way. As long as the snow in winter and spring is not too deep, and the wind too strong, the riding is enjoyable. Persian horses appear to like snow, will gallop in it preferably to taking the clear tracks.

The life of every kind to be met on the road interests; there are a few men and women, camels, pack horses and donkeys, the latter doing far more than their share of the carrying. They lead a wretched overladen life, day in day out, but a gay note is struck in their clothing, for even the commonest is decorated. Moulting camels are a frequent sight and even in their picturesque strings they contrive to look disreputable at this stage of their change of coat. There are dogs of two kinds, a huge Kurdish sheep-dog, whom when in charge of his flock, it is as well to avoid. He may attack you, but little can be done to keep him off, for blows have no effect through his thick coat. The dogs have owners and when not guarding sheep, are guarding horses, but are never domesticated or cared for, consequently acquire none of the gentler sentiments, but remain half savage all their lives. Many of them are not quite faithful as sheep-dogs, for they will not face a wolf, and often allow their charges to be carried off. The other sort of dog is the town cur, which swarms but does not go in packs as in Constantinople. His duty and pleasure is scavenging. Wolves seem quite at home in that part of Persia, although they do not hunt in packs. They sometimes carry off children and even have been known to seize a child between its parents when they were sleeping on the roof in summer. They often then lie in the vineyards waiting for innocent hares that affect these interesting places. Birds are both numerous and beautiful in Persia. The ride is diversified by all sorts and colours of them, and they are surprisingly unperturbed by a stranger. There are the usual modest hued birds, greyish and black, besides bee-eaters blue and gold, the hoopoe which revels in colour, the roller and many others of which the names were unknown to this traveller, but whose bright presence enchanted him. The Anglo-Indian telegraph line was their great rendezvous, and had it not been there, he says they would have wasted their beauty on the desert sands. No one can therefore question the beneficent effects of British enterprise, for the line unconsciously attains a more lofty purpose than its projectors intended. The Persian is fond of animals, decorates a white cat or hen with a splash of henna, and allows the swallows to nest in the living rooms. The cattle are used as draught animals, but have neither reins nor harness, they are just yoked to a triangular platform on wheels, and the drivers' whole time and energies are consumed keeping them in or near the middle of the road with applications of a long staff on the sides of their heads. Sheep and goats are very similar even in their fleeces, but the horns and colouring are often different, sheep always of one shade only, the goats often parti-coloured. Goat's wool is like silk when dressed. The sheep have the fat concentrated ridiculously in their tails which are huge, somewhat of the shape and size of soup-plates.

As for the entertainment and food to be found in the Azerbaijan country districts neither errs on the side of luxury. The rest house or caravanserai is built round a court yard—if the place be important, in the centre of which is a tank of water. The building has a balcony giving on the court-yard, and from this open the chambers for wayfarers, each with doors and windows and occasionally a fireplace but no furniture. The guest sweeps the room he intends to occupy, and spreads matting on the floor. There are stables, mangers and store-rooms. Fodder and water, tea and a samovar can generally be had and [illegible] a mutton or fowl stew. In the smaller places the accommodation is more modest. Any of the caravanserais are more like stables than inns [illegible] they share their [illegible] to stay [illegible] your own—which you should do—[illegible] and are anxious to lead the simple life, there will be room for enjoyment in these primitive places. There are even humbler seats, chaikhanas, or tea-houses, half-way between the larger stations, for the mid-day halt. The stages as a rule are of twenty miles from one another, so if a traveller wants to push on he must get to the next, or be satisfied with the chai-khana scanty accommodation, where he only gets tea, possibly water and fodder. He must have his own cup, for the Shiah innkeeper will not let infidel lips touch his vessels. The tea is more of a curiosity than a refreshment. It is made like the Russian brew, but by no means comes up to that or any other tea-standard. When a pinch of tea is "drawn" in a tea-pot, a little of the decoction is put into each glass which is then piled up with loaf sugar and boiling water added to fill it. A farthing or a halfpenny a glass pays for this, and the traveller finishes up willingly with water. Should he pay a visit of ceremony to a Persian he must drink two or three glasses of tea followed with coffee of the same species, winding up with sweet iced sherbet. If, as he must at festival times, pay a dozen of these visits in the day, Mr. Earp says the result feels worse than if he had indulged in three Christmas dinners in rapid succession. The chaikhana is an institution in and about towns, where the townspeople drop in when they take the air. They smoke water-pipes, latterly cigarettes, and opium, often to excess. The favorite refreshment of the young are sweetmeats and melon seeds. From June to October fruit can be had in abundance, cherries, white mulberries, peaches, plums and apricots, grapes and melons, probably no better than in other countries, but peculiarly welcome to the wayfarer. There are thirty kinds of grape, every colour and every shape and flavour. Some are reserved for wine, other for making treacle, others again for drying into raisins and currants, and some are always eaten fresh. The best raisins are better than any seen in England, but are not carefully sorted and do not command a high price. The wine is good, some deserves a place beside the best wines in Europe. The Musalman not drinking wine openly unless he is big enough to defy criticism, the wine grape is not utilised as it might be. It is "squandered in prosaic gluttony and sweetmeats, while nobler nations must damp their spirits with thin and chilling beer." He did not witness, what he heard stated, that in some parts of Persia horses are fed on grapes. The writer must not be considered greedy in thus enumerating the luscious fruits to be found in Persia, they and cool springs form a very pleasant background in the traveller's mind when he is galloping over bare plains and glaring hills. He then realises that hard work earns sweetened rest. He can even preen himself when he thinks of his home keeping Epicurean acquaintances trying to get by elaborate and civilised but dilettante toil into a frame of mind or appetite to enjoy their too easily acquired delicacies. A tired body, he says with Count Tolstoi, is a surer way to peace than a tired mind, and you attain it easily riding through Persia.

COLONEL FRANK RHODES. COLONEL FRANK RHODES, whose death is reported, was best known to Bombay as Military Secretary to Lord Harris in the earlier years of his Governorship of Bombay. A genial officer and a keen participant in all forms of sport, Colonel Rhodes was more than ordinarily popular, and when he left here to take part in the Soudan campaign, his departure was the occasion of much regret. The gallant Colonel was the elder brother of the late Cecil Rhodes and was born about 1851. He was educated at Eton, and like most of the seven sons of his family, took to a military career. Entering the 1st (Royal) Dragoons in 1873, he rose to the rank of Colonel in 1889, and in 1891 was nominated a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Colonel Rhodes saw a considerable amount both of civil and military service. He took part in the Eastern Soudan campaign of 1881 and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai, for which he received the Egyptian medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star. In the latter part of the same year he was engaged in the Nile Expedition under General Sir Herbert Stewart who described him as "the best aide-de-camp a general was ever fortunate enough to have." He was present at the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, in the latter engagement having his horse shot under him. During the year 1888 he was employed at Suakin and was present at the action of Gamaizah. The Colonel was also Chief of the Staff to Sir General Portal on his Uganda mission, during which, as we learn from Sir Gerald's book, he almost died from "black water" poisoning. From this expedition he returned to England in 1893, soon after going back to Matabeleland and Mashonaland to take the place of Dr. Jameson during the administrator's visit to Europe. From thence he went to Johannesburg, to become one of the managing directors of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Company, in succession to his brother, Captain Ernest Rhodes, who returned to England. He took a prominent part in the Jameson raid and being among the prisoners was sentenced to death by the Boer tribunals. The sentence, however, was subsequently reduced, the Boers accepting a fine of ten thousand pounds. He was, however, prohibited entering the Transvaal again, and shortly after his return from Bombay Lord Harris took his place on the Board of the South African Consolidated Gold Company. The deceased Colonel however returned to South Africa at the time of the war throughout which he served. He re-visited the scenes of his Indian experiences in the Coronation year and was one of the Viceroy's guests at Delhi on that occasion.

MAL DE MER. FROM time to time a good deal has been written about the steam turbine and the rotary motor, but the victim of sea-sickness may be startled to read the suggestion by a writer in the "Pall Mall Magazine" that a new era is to dawn for him. These are qualifications such as "it almost seems" and "so far as our best and latest steamers are concerned", and possibly this is only another false dawn, like those useless expedients of dietary or massage that have merely added a blasted hope to the other inconveniences. But really it seems that thanks to Mr. Parsons, the distinguished inventor whose engines are now used in various services, notoriously squeamish persons are boasting of their equanimity in heavy seas. Is it true? asks the man of a bilious humour who likes the sea, and he will not be put off with talk about the ingenuity of the invention. It is a disgrace to civilisation that his relief should have been delayed so long, and even now it may be that this new thing will merely reduce the number of the tormented and leave the most unhappy ones more isolated than ever. Perhaps it is opportune to suggest that, apart from the disingenuousness of those who take short voyages, the majority of people are not troubled very much by sea-sickness, and that in a voyage of middling roughness there are score of them cautiously lying low who will presently emerge as sole survivors. It is, indeed, more distinguished to be very ill than to be immune, but the distinction will be cheerfully abandoned if Mr. Parsons is really the deliverer that he seems to be. On their side the immune will have to abandon a kind of advantage too, or at least it will be useless to parade it. They have had the illusion that force of character had something to do with their good luck, and when they write their baddish novels the heroes and heroines never moult a feather when the waves are mountain high.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S ENEMY. THE American farmer has a small but powerful enemy who [illegible] potential wealth. In an [illegible] Mr. C. L. Marlatt, of the United [illegible] Bureau of [illegible] even more. The yearly value of the agricultural produce of the United States is estimated at 5,000,000,000 dollars. In addition to the damage caused to the growing crop there is further injury inflicted on stored products and on forests. When these are added it is reckoned that the loss amounts to an average of 200,000,000 dols. each year. The little creatures levy an annual tax of a hundred and forty millions sterling. This is more than the cost of the Federal Government, including the Army and Navy and not even omitting the pension-roll. A good deal has been done already by the Department in the way of reconnoitring the enemy's methods and telling farmers the tactics to use against him, but much more remains to be done as Mr. Marlatt safely remarks, is the lessening or prevention of this loss in the problem for the economic entomologist to solve.

ENGLISH TECHNICAL EDUCATION. IT has been well said that the genius of the English people is disposed to regard education not as a science, but as a body of "practical expedients." This proposition is well illustrated by the history of technical education. From time immemorial the apprenticeship system has been considered to provide ample training for those who enter upon the practice of a highly skilled industry. So long as England was the only great industrial country in the world that was fairly true. But when France and Germany and the United States began to aspire to rival England in manufactures, the apprenticeship system fell behind in a race where its rivals had the advantage of technical education in a wider sense. Beginning with the Royal Commission of 1881, numerous critics of England's industrial system pointed out that the real danger of foreign competition lay in the absence of any truly scientific system of technical education in England which place the workers there on a level in knowledge with their foreign rivals. If people at home are keenly alive now a-days to the immense value of technical education, it is largely due to the men like Sir William Mather for instance, who have shown them the "practical expedients" on which they have built a scientific system of training their industrial units.

THE breach on the Lahore-Karachi main line of the North Western Railway near Shershah, has been repaired and passenger trains are now running through as usual.

ACCORDING to news which has reached Allahabad from Kabul, the Russians are bridging the Oxus at a point between Kharki and Khwaja Salar, on the Afghan border. This is well within Russian territory. The bridge may possibly not be intended for railway purposes, as the branch line from Samarkand to the Oxus has been aligned so as to have its terminus at Termez on the Pata-Kesar ferry, due north of Mazar-i-Sharif.

THE first Earl of Minto great-grandfather of the Viceroy-designate was a notable figure in English politics as Sir Gilbert Elliot towards the end of the eighteenth century. When a boy he went to school at Fontainbleau where he had Mirabeau as a school fellow. Years afterwards Mirabeau visited him at Bath but made such hasty love to Sir Gilbert said to Lady Elliot's sister (afterwards Lady Malmesbury) whom he had little doubt of subduing in a week that the entente cordiale could only be maintained with difficulty. Afterwards Mirabeau proposed to stay with them at Minto but Lady Elliot—my John Bull wife who understands Frenchmen no better than Molly the housemaid—vowed she would never again live under the same roof with this distinguished foreigner and that he would have to be lodged at the gamekeeper's.

THE Telegraph Department is making preparations well in advance for the burden of work that will fall upon it in connection with the Royal tour. Additional wires are being put up to certain places lying off the main lines of communication, and a special staff of signallers will accompany the party on their journey. In this way the great demands that are certain to be made upon the resources of the Department, particularly in respect of long messages to English and Indian newspapers, will be met, while the public traffic will in no way be interfered with. The extra wires erected will, in many instances, remain after the tour has come to an end, as the rapid growth of telegraphic traffic all over India renders the provision of increased mileage of line a yearly necessity.

AT Calcutta the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales will be made the occasion for a grand spectacular display on the Hooghly. Their Royal Highnesses, instead of being taken by the ordinary route across the bridge and down the Strand Road, will embark on a steamer and proceed down the river to Prinsep's Ghat, the shipping in harbour being "dressed" in their honour. The landing at the historic Ghat will, in itself, be a ceremonial of the most imposing kind, as there is ample space for the assembly there of many thousands of spectators and for the formation of the cortege with its military escort. The roads to Government House will be lined with troops, and a route will be taken that will afford the citizens of Calcutta every opportunity of seeing the Royal visitors and according them a loyal welcome.

THE period is slowly coming round when a revival of plague in Upper India is unhappily to be expected. It is now generally admitted that in the months when the disease dies out in epidemic form measures should be taken at the known centres of infection to forestall serious outbreaks in the cold weather. In the Punjab particular energy is being shown, and in addition to sanitary improvements a campaign against rats is proceeding. The killing off, of these vermin when they are in a non-infected state is indicated as one of the best precautions that can be taken, but the disease is now so widespread that complete success in operation of this kind is scarcely to be expected. In several towns and in many large villages, however, the rats have been subjected to the exterminating process, renewed from time to time, and some permanent effect should have been produced.

IT is told of an Irish member that at the end of Session he went back to his constituents, and, wishing to impress them, said: "To show you how indefatigable I am I may say that I myself last session asked no fewer than 424 questions." Whereupon one of his hearers shouted out, to his utter discomfiture, "What an ignorant old beggar you must be!"

THE approximate traffic return of the Parsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 16th September 1905, were Rs. 2,018 being an increase of Rs. 765 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st Jan. to 16th September 1905, amount to Rs. 1,73,298 being an increase of Rs. 49,378 over the corresponding period of last year.

A TRAMP, when arrested at Abercarn, was wearing three shirts, a woman's red flannel singlet, two pairs of corsets, an old velvet bodice, an old treble-lined waistcoat, an ordinary cloth vest, coat, two pairs of pants, and cloth trousers. He explained that he found the climate much colder in some counties than in others. He also had in his possession a tramp's road map, several rations of food, and 19 coppers.

LORD REDESDALE writes to the "Times":—"The world stands amazed at the magnanimity of the Japanese. After a war which from beginning to end has been an unbroken series of triumphs, by his noble act of reconciliation the Emperor of Japan has achieved the crowning victory of all. He has added the olive branch to his wreath of laurels. With further victories within his grasp he has preferred peace, and he has proclaimed to the world that the Bushi does not fight for money. Various epithets have been given to kings and conquerors. We have had Philip the Handsome, William the Conqueror, Ivan the Terrible. Perhaps the reign of the present Emperor of Japan will be known in history as the reign of Mutsuhito the Generous."

MR. H. WUTZLER of the Chatleville Hotel, has been entrusted with the catering for the Prince and Princess of Wales during the whole of their railway journeyings in India, as well as for the shooting camp in Nepal and for the visits to several of the Native States. Mr. Wutzler's experience of the business goes back to 1875-76, when he accompanied the present King over the greater part of India. He performed the same offices for the late Prince Albert Victor during his Indian tour, and he catered for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the tour their Royal Highnesses made after the Delhi Durbar in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Northern India. He has had the comfort and health of foreign potentates entrusted to him, notably the present Czar, when as Czarevitch he did the round of India and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria; while of Viceroys Mr. Wutzler can count no less than seven as his clients. None of these illustrious personages has ever been known to express anything but satisfaction at the arrangements made for him, often under circumstances of great difficulty, by Mr. Wutzler. The Duke of Connaught, it is well-known, gracefully signified his appreciation with the [illegible] of the Victorian [illegible] who [illegible] they [illegible] and honours it is [illegible]

THE ETON SCHOOLDAYS OF CERTAIN CELEBRITIES.

Ye distant Spires, ye antique Towers,
That crown the watery glade;
Where distant Science still adorns
Her Henry's holy shade.
GRAY.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON G.M.S.I., P.C., EX-VICEROY OF INDIA.

[BY AN OLD SCHOOLFELLOW.]

MORE than a third of the allotted span of human life has passed over our heads since George Curzon and I were school chums at Eton. Still I have only to close my eyes in order to draw from one of the pigeonholes of my memory a vivid picture of the subject of this sketch as he was in those happy days of boyhood, never, alas! to return again. In my mind's eye I can see my room at Eton, with its simple, comfortable furniture, consisting of a fold-up bed, a few Windsor chairs a deal table wash-stand and the regulation bureau. The walls are hung with pictures of doubtful artistic merit, but dear to me on account of old associations; for they are nearly all presents from friends who have already left the dear old school. Sitting on the table idly swinging his legs, with his hat well on the back of his head, I can still fancy I see George Curzon ætat. 14, the subject of this sketch. He did not then resemble the rather austere-looking young man whose photograph I give overleaf, for that was taken five years later, when he was just leaving for Oxford and had discarded the youthful Eton jacket and turn-down collars for the coveted "toga virilis."

At the period of which I am writing he was the brightest, cheeriest little being imaginable, round of face, with pink and white complexion, big, serious eyes, an exceptionally determined mouth, and a high square forehead. At Eton we were all more or less particular in our dress, and especially in our linen, but Curzon, even as a little boy, was always noticeably tidy. In fact, I think I can safely say that in all the years I knew him I never once saw his hair dishevelled nor his collar or cuff in the least degree soiled. With his book he was equally careful but then he loved them, whereas many of us look upon them as our natural enemies. As an athlete George Curzon was never a shining light, though he was in no way a despiser of games, and at football he was quite up to, if not above, the average, and played in his house football team. He held in the greatest abhorrence, however, as a new boy the idea of compulsory football, and his tirades against the old school custom of compelling lower boys to play in house games were considered so entertaining that we regularly "drew" him on the subject whenever we got a chance. He was a most excellent and critical judge of cricket, but he never took games seriously. His pleasure was work, although no one ever accused him of being a "sap" and adding to his store of knowledge was to him a genuine pleasure and delight. Whereas Alfred Lyttelton (a sketch of whose Eton schooldays will appear in due course) was the hero of every boy in the school, George Curzon was the ideal pupil from the master's standpoint. He was not content to learn his lessons sufficiently well to escape reprimand; he entered into the spirit of his tasks in all their bearings, and took pride and pleasure in mastering all that was difficult and obscure in translations and derivations.

It must be clearly understood that in writing of the character of Curzon as I knew him, I am endeavouring to obliterate entirely from my mind everything as to his after life, and also to forget that he ultimately became celebrated. I am simply describing the Eton boy before he was launched in the world nearly twenty-five years before he became, as Viceroy of India, the ruler of countless millions.

A man would have to be something more than human if in endeavouring to accomplish the gigantic task he has just relinquished in India, he at the same time made no enemies; but of one thing I am certain, and that is that he was convinced either rightly or wrongly that the reforms he was carrying out were for the ultimate good of the people over whom he had been placed, and it will be for future historians to decide whether or not he was mistaken. One of the most extraordinary gifts that George Curzon possessed as a boy was that of repartee. I have often sat in my room convulsed with laughter at the discomfiture of some rival wit; and I remember on one occasion a big fellow, who could have easily administered a licking to three boys of Curzon's size, bolting from my room and slamming the door so as not to hear the scathing retort which he knew was coming. In "Pop" (which was the debating society) George was in his element, and it would be interesting to reproduce a few of the speeches which he made before he left. Unless I am much mistaken, many of them would compare favourably from an oratorical point of view with the majority of speeches delivered in the House of Commons to-day.

Curzon was always a great lover of the picturesque, and the magnificent Durbar in which he was recently the central figure must have been to him a sheer delight. He loved the insignia of power and was to the backbone an ideal Conservative.

As an instance of what I mean I well remember his wrath when I said that I considered the custom of the sixth form walking into "chapel" alone absurd. To the uninitiated I must explain that when all the rest of the school is seated the chapel bells stop and the voluntary commences. Then, from under the archway beneath the organ-loft, the sixth form boys, of whom there are only twenty, ten Collegers and ten Oppidans, walk very slowly two and two up the aisle. The Collegers turn to the left and the Oppidans to the right, and take their seats below the choir. It used to be a source of great amusement to us to watch our sixth-form friends walk into chapel, on account of the strain it entailed on their nerves. Some would blush frantically and hang their heads, as if they had something to be ashamed of, others would tread on the heels of those in front in their anxiety to get quickly to their places, and nearly all appeared painfully self-conscious and unhappy. There was always special interest taken by us all in the demeanour of a boy new to the honours of sixth form, especially as the new-comer had to lead the procession and regulate the pace. I once saw a boy bolt like a hare when the bells stopped and the organ began, and when he got to his place he was in a bath of perspiration. But when George Curzon made his debut he seemed positively to revel in the situation; and to watch his quiet, dignified, and sedate bearing, he might have been the least interested person present, instead of being, as he was, the criticised object on which a thousand pairs of eyes were focussed.

What strikes me as being particularly strange in looking back on my Eton schooldays with George is that all his friends took it as a matter of course that he was destined to distinguish himself in after life; and one of the last things I said to him on leaving Eton was, "George, will you swear to make me Chancellor of the Exchequer when you are Prime Minister?" and what is more, he promised he would. I have already reminded him of this old standing pledge and shall do so again when he forms his first cabinet. It may save him a lot of worry.

In spite of his undoubted mental superiority over the majority of us, there was nothing priggish about Curzon when he was a boy. On the contrary, he was always ready and anxious to give one a helping hand; and many is the time he has come and put some Latin verses right for us, or run over a difficult translation which I had been too lazy to [illegible] just before going into school. It [illegible] generally known that he [illegible] he was seventeen, [illegible] which appealed to him [illegible] and the "Eton Chronicle" [illegible] when he was editor. It is not a [illegible] wide reputation, nor has it the world-[illegible] in the world but it can [illegible] circulation editors and contributors [illegible] among its [illegible] of the most distinguished British statesmen and [illegible] time. Curzon wrote some [illegible] literary men of all serious and light, while [illegible] excellent articles, both [illegible] was editor, and I have tried unsuccessfully to [illegible] unearth some back numbers of the school paper [illegible] in order that I might reproduce some extracts.

I have already said that Curzon, although no great athlete, was a good judge of cricket. Surrounded by his little court of kindred spirits, of whom poor Charles Butler (who afterwards went into the 17th Lancers and died in India) and his brother Hubert were always part, he used to lie full length on his rug when a school match was in progress in Upper Club and devour cherries and strawberries whilst discussing the prospects of each candidate for the eleven. And woe betide the one who happened to be fielding out close to where George Curzon and his friends were disporting themselves! I remember once hearing—although happily the prophecy was not fulfilled—that, owing to a duck's egg I had obtained that morning, all chance of displaying my "just proportions" in light blue at "Lord's" had vanished. I can never quite understand why we did not kick Curzon when he "checked" us. I am sure we often felt it was our duty, and yet I never heard of it being done; but then his chaff, although clever, and at times irritating, was never ill-natured.

It will be gathered from what I have written that George Curzon belonged to the brainy side of the school. Whereas most of us did a little work occasionally in order to get through "trials," and took keen delight in our games, Curzon made study the chief object of his schooldays, and was continually quietly adding to his store of knowledge, and preparing himself for the great [illegible] for fame [illegible]

NAVAL ARMISTICE.

PROVISIONS FOR KAMCHATKA.

Seizure of a Canadian Ship by Japan.

THE TREATY FOR SIGNATURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT 21.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that Admirals Jessen and Shimamura concluded a Naval Armistice on the 18th instant. The narrowest portion of the Straits of Tartary remain neutral.

Admiral Shimamura has granted a pass to a steamer laden with provisions for Kamchatka which will soon be ice-bound.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Japan having seized a Canadian schooner, laden with salt bound to Sakhalin, Canada has asked the Imperial Government to intervene.

M. de Witte's Secretary has arrived at St. Petersburg bearing the Treaty of Peace for the Tsar's signature.

THE RISING IN THE CAUCASUS.

Radical Measures.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

A conference of high officials meets at St. Petersburg to concert radical measures to restore order and security in the Caucasus.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN NEAR BAKU.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Fifty-three passengers have been wounded and one killed in an unsuccessful attack by robbers on a train in the Baku district.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

German Interference Causes Delay.

A semi-official statement made in Paris says it is still believed that the Morocco negotiations will lead to an understanding, but owing to the German demands and the objections raised especially in reference to the policing of the frontier and financial arrangements, an agreement is less imminent than was anticipated.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Methods.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

An official investigation into the affairs of the leading American Insurance Companies is proceeding at New York and has disclosed astonishing irregularities. Large loan transactions have not been recorded in the proper books and heavy advances have been made to Party funds and persons for political purposes.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Huge Seizure.

Acting upon information extracted from an Armenian arrested at Constantinople in connection with the bomb explosion on the 21st July, who was the house porter of a British subject, the house of the latter was searched and fifteen empty bombs and fifteen bottles of explosive liquid have been discovered in a well.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Further Discussion.

The Swedish and Norwegian Parliaments meet on the 10th of October, to discuss the result of the Karlstad Conference.

WRECK OF THE CHATHAM IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

Proposal to Blow up.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

It is understood that experts sent to Egypt recommend the blowing up of the wreck of the Chatham in the Suez Canal laden with seventy tons of dynamite risking damage to the Canal.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER'S WIDOW.

Convicted and Sentenced.

Yesterday at Farnham, Mrs. Stevenson, widow of an officer who was in the Black Watch, and her adopted son Mr. Hope Douglas, of the Scottish Rifles, were charged with stealing a quantity of articles belonging to Mrs. Goode, the widow of Colonel Goode, formerly of the Black Watch. Ultimately Mrs. Stevenson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Hope Douglas who was ignorant of the whole proceedings was completely exonerated.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Negotiations to Improve Communications.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian and Persian Governments are negotiating to improve the communications connecting Northern Persia and Russian Central Asia. A party of Russian Engineers starts in November to examine the frontier for this purpose.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has arrived in Japan on his way to Singapore.

DEATH OF COLONEL RHODES.

Colonel Frank Rhodes has died at Capetown from black water fever.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

Poona Polo Tournament will commence from Wednesday next. The following are the results of [illegible] Wednesday 15th Lancers versus [illegible] [illegible]

THE PROSPECTS IN RAJPUTANA.

PARTIAL FAMINE IMMINENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The following detailed telegraphic report has been compiled by the authorities at Ajmer after the full effect of the recent rain had been carefully observed in all parts of Rajputana. It gives a birds-eye-view of the present situation in the famine threatened States of that Agency and brings forward conclusive evidence which shows that matters are far more grave over a very wide region than was supposed, when the rain was first reported. Ample rain for rabi sowings has fallen in Bikanir, Southern Marwar, Sirohi and greater part of Mewar, Durgarpur, Banswara Partabgarh and Jhalawar, and almost sufficient in Merwara and Bundi. Scarcity or famine is now extremely improbable in any of the above tracts except in Merwara where the total failure of kharif has already produced distress and in Bundi, where relief may be needed in the extreme north and centre if more rain does not fall. The situation is still doubtful in Kotah, Tonk, Shahpura, Alwar, Dhalpur, Bharatpur, Karanti, Jaipur, Kishengarh, North and Central Marwar the extreme North of Mewar and Ajmer in which places unirrigated kharif has mostly withered, and rain has not sufficed for rabi sowings. In these tracts there will be scarcity or famine in varying degrees unless good additional falls of rain are received before the end of October. So far as can at present be seen the conditions are worst in Jaipur, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Karauli, the extreme North of Mewar and North Marwar, where severe famine may be expected before the end of the cold weather, if no more rain falls.

The prospects are better in Tonk, Shahpura, Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur and parts of Kotah. But here also severe distress may be expected if no more rain falls.

Prices of commonest food grains are still greatly above normal. They have been unaffected by rain in Sirohi, Kotah and Kishangarh they have fallen slightly in Bikanir, Jaisalmeer, Mewar, Jhalawar, Karauli. Bharatpur and Ajmer, they have fallen considerably in Tonk, Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar and Dholpur, they have fallen rapidly in Partabgarh, Banswara and Bundi and risen slightly in Shapuri. Fodder supply is ample in South Rajputana and prospects have improved elsewhere as the recent rain will produce a short growth of grass and allow of quick growing fodder crops to be sown.

Emigration of cattle is temporarily checked, but will probably be resumed in two or three months' time, if no more rain is received. Recent rain has removed apprehension of water famine where it existed.

The total numbers on relief have increased in spite of rain and are now 21,495. Test or relief works are opened in Ajmer, Merwara, Jaipur, Merwara, Tonk, Shahpura and Bharatpur and will shortly be opened in Karauli, Kishangarh and the extreme North of Mewar.

Generally it may be said that the recent rainfall has greatly improved prospects throughout Rajputana, but Central and Eastern portions of the province are still in a critical condition.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Reports which are now reaching the Government of India show that though the recent rain has saved the situation for the moment throughout Northern India, having replenished the water supply, and enabled a certain amount of fodder to grow, yet famine will not be avoided over a wide area, unless more rain falls before the end of October. The Eastern and Central portions, of Rajputana, for example, are still in a critical condition. Prices have fallen distinctly almost everywhere, but a region, including the considerable portion of Meerut and Agra divisions of the United Provinces and adjacent parts of Rajputana has not received enough rain to enable the winter crops to be satisfactorily started. There are now twenty-one thousand persons under relief in Rajputana besides two thousands upon test works which have been opened in Jalaun (United Provinces) and three thousand in the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency and nearly a thousand in Madras.

DEATHS FROM ENTERIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The deaths are announced of Revd. A. R. Lidbetter, Chaplain at Thayetmyo, on 13th September, and of Lieut. Vigne, 13th Hussars, at Trimulgherry on 21st instant both from enteric fever.

PARTITION AGITATION IN BENGAL.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

The resolutions passed at to-day's Town Hall meeting at which Lalmohun Ghose presided protested against the proclamation and Bill regarding the partition of Bengal as a grave affront to public opinion of this country and as inconsistent with the respect due to the House of Commons which has not pronounced an opinion on the subject, pending the submission of the papers promised by the Secretary of State. The meeting was of opinion that all measures relating to partition should be stayed pending the pronouncement in Parliament and the arrival of the new Viceroy. The meeting reiterated the opinion that the Government of Bengal should be raised to the status of Presidency administration with a Governor at its head aided by an Executive Council. It was resolved to do the utmost to promote the Swadeshi movement and resolved to form an organisation to be called the Federation of Bengal and to raise necessary funds in connection therewith.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA BOYCOTT.

The following to the text of a Telegram sent to the Secretary of State for India in Council in pursuance of a Resolution in that behalf passed at a General Meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants'-Association held on the 17th instant :—

From Chairman Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association.

To The Secretary of State for India in Council India Office, London.

"Association authorises me to communicate following resolution passed at the Meeting of Members. Copy this telegram already forwarded. His Honour Governor Bengal :—The attention of the Government be drawn to the fact that the boycotting agitation in Bengal has sprung up in consequence of the Partition of Bengal Scheme which in the opinion of the Association will cause serious loss and dislocation of the import trade of Bombay with England. Its injurious effects already concerned. This Association therefore earnestly hope that in the interest of all concerned the Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter and bring the same to a speedy and satisfactory end."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Lieut Brooke, 4th Dragoon Guards ; Lieut. Logan-Home, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Lieut. Tree, Middlesex Regt, are posted to Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

It has been decided that general list officers of the late Indian Army on the Effective List are eligible for the revised scale of pensions recently sanctioned for officers of the Indian Army. Officers already transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List are however ineligible for the new rates.

Major Bannings "Catechism of Field Training" (Gale and Polden) has reached a third edition having been brought up to date and into line with amended regulations.

The medical authorities of the Northern Command have framed rules to avert enteric fever cases as far has may be possible by fixing a period of 28 days' segregation for newly arrived men at a military station. It has been proved that enteric fever in the past has to a great extent been introduced into stations by regiments and drafts arriving from abroad, and also by detachments coming from infected stations. It is hoped that if these new rules are strictly adhered to the dissemination of the disease will be largely prevented in the future.

The escorts for the working parties on the Shilman branch of the North-Western Railway will be provided by the Khyber Rifles. The Corps is to be increased to the strength of 1,700 by recruiting [illegible]

DURAND FOOTBALL AT SIMLA

ROYAL DRAGOONS vs. SIMLA NEW CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The Royal Dragoons beat the Simla New Club this afternoon in the semi-finals for the Durand trophy by two goals to love. For the first half hour the Simla team held their own fairly well and more than once threatened the Royals' goal, but in the second half the latter had matters very much their own way. The Royals began down hill, but the ball was promptly worked up by the Simla forwards on the right, Pybus (centre forward) whose speed proved of great service to the home team narrowly missing scoring within the first five minutes. The Royals returned the compliment, Edwards, Holt and Styles feeding each other in the front line and Edwards making a number of good shots at goal. They were unable to beat the defence of Baldwin and Hotz, the Simla backs. However Baldwin who played a magnificent game for the home team took the ball out of danger again and again, while Hotz the right back also did good service and was well supported by the goal-keeper William. Half time was called before either side had scored.

After resuming, the Royals pulled themselves together and secured two corners in quick succession. After five minutes' play "hands" were given against the New Club close to the goal, but the shot went wide. Immediately afterwards, however another melee took place in front of the Simla goal and Styles (left centre forward) headed the ball through the Royals, thus scoring their first point. The Royals continued to press, Edwards' shooting being especially noticeable, and a second goal was quickly added to the visitors' score, the player responsible appearing to be Holt (left centre forward). The Simla team who had played up very hard were now done up and the game degenerated into a siege of their goal. But no further score resulted, the Royals thus winning two goals to love.

The second game in the semi-finals takes place to-morrow between the North Staffords and the Dorsets, the finals being on Monday. The Royal Dragoons now share with North Staffords the principal support for the Cup.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A EUROPEAN LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

A European lady, Mrs. Calderwood, aged about 30 years, apparently a stranger in Calcutta, residing at 11 Wellington Square, retired to her room on Thursday night and was found dead in her bed this morning.

LORD LAMINGTON GOES TO OOTACAMUND.

BALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

H. E. Lord Lamington leaves Poona for Ootacamund to visit H. E. Lord Ampthill on the 2nd October next and on his return to Poona will proceed to Bombay on the 20th October and remain there till the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Lord Lamington gave a ball to-night when over 300 persons were present. The ball was a great success, the grounds being brilliantly illuminated

POONA RACQUETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The Racquet tournament is now drawing to a close. Two semi-finals and one final games were played to-day with the following results :—In the finals of Public School Doubles, Major Crawley and Mr. Reynard, of Harrow, beat Captain Kearsey and Mr. Wicks of Clifton.

In the Handicap Single Finals Captain Clarke beat Mr. Reynard by 2 games to one.

In the Handicap Doubles Semi-finals Captain Hon'ble Guest and Mr. Macfee beat Captain Kearsey and Captain Levison by 2 games to one.

GEN. WODEHOUSE AND SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

It has been proposed to give a farewell dinner to Lieut.-General Wodehouse, commanding 6th Western Division at the Club Western India, on Wednesday next. Sir Archibald Hunter is expected to arrive on the 30th instant.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor is confirmed as Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa.

Mr. H. Tucker, District Superintendent Police, Bengal, is transferred to Assam.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major T. H. Henderson is to officiate as Controller Military Accounts.

Indian Army Promotions.—Majors C. W. F. Whyte and A. V. Hatch to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

The following are permitted to retire :—Majors J. A. Houlsor-Crawford and A. L. Pilleau, also Hon. Captain T. Henri.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lukes, I.M.S., to be medical officer, First Calcutta Volunteers.

The Volunteer officer's decoration is conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel Romilly, East Coast Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. E. Lloyd, I.M.S., is appointed Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey vice Captain MacGilchrist resigned.

K. S. E. Sayer, S. J. Fenner and P. T. Brown to be Assistant Engineers R.I.M.,

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. HYACINTH.

His Majesty's Flagship Hyacinth, Captain Hon. H. L. A. Hood, D.S.O., with Vice-Admiral Sir G. L. Atkinson-Willes K.C.B., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 17th instant. The Admiral landed privately at the Apollo Bunder in the morning and proceeded to the Admiralty House. Vice-Admiral Atkinson Willes, will relinquish the command of the East India Squadron on the 29th instant. His successor Rear-Admiral E. S. Poe, C. V. D., is expected to arrive in Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, on Friday next and will take over the command of the Squadron. The retiring Admiral will leave India for England in the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Malta on the 30th instant.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 23.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Bhamburda Plate—Bones, Colour Blend, Idleness, Laurier Rose.

The Aga Khan's Cup—Thomond and Reverberation, Nat Gould

The Autumn Plate—Loyal, Honest Lady, Massachusetts, Handel'elian, War Dance, Amyas, Hyacinth and Carrecwick

The Turf Club Cup—Silvermane, Security, Hermit, Arab Lord, Skylark, Gallant, Nader Shah, Marquis II, Berlin, Young Cardigan.

The Cantonment Plate—Yankee Boy, Pat C

The Kirkee Plate—William Rufus, Harpagus, Young Gazelle Seller, Ashroff, Gerjestan and Ajax

The Ghorpuri Plate—Jamrood Delerjung, Welham Ru us Shah Jehan, Young Gazelle, settler khan alum S.eel, Ferdosi, Swasi

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 5th August amounted to Rs. 1,694, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 742. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th August were Rs. 10,730 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,910.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 5th August, amounted to Rs. 5,636, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1266. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th August, were Rs. 47,322 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,680.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-[illegible] Railway, for the week ending 5th August [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

WE are yet without any precise details of the new Treaty of Alliance between England and Japan, but the Government are being urged to publish particulars as far as this can properly be done in the interests of the two nations. This request comes from, amongst other sources, St. Petersburg, though it is not made by Russians. The "Times" at the present moment has a very able representative, though he is not described as "our" or "our own" but "a" correspondent. This, I suppose, is owing to the recent trouble the leading British journal had with the Russian authorities, and that the position is not unlike that where a Power owing to some difference or other withdraws its ambassador or minister from a foreign country and leaves a charge d'affairs to carry on the work for a time. The "Times" correspondent in the Russian capital bases his demand for the publication of the Treaty on the ground that it will clear the atmosphere and disarm criticism. With the exception of the "Russ" a paper which, though its views are liberal, is often made the mouthpiece of the powers that be, all the influential papers in Russia seem to be in a suspicious mood. The "Russ" which goes in for a friendly understanding with England declares that this country had far more to do with bringing about peace than another power whose boasts are unfounded. The remarkable article in the "Russ" continues :—"Putting the screw down upon India becomes an operation both costly and futile and it will have to be abandoned In fact all Asiatic enterprises, all adventurers of the Bezobrazoff kind, say in Mongolia, tricks like Prince Ukhtomsky's in Tibet thus lose their attractiveness and become more rusty." But the "Russ" is like a voice crying in the wilderness. Such papers as the "Novoe Vremya," the "Slovo" and the "Bourse Gazette" describe the Anglo-Japanese Treaty as an instrument directed solely against Asiatic Powers ; notably France will suffer from it. The "Novoe Vremya" comes to the conclusion that the resulting disturbance of the equilibrium of power in Asia is bound to bring about another war 'because England and Japan will undoubtedly attempt to divide up China.' " He proceeds :—"It is to be feared that, with the exception of the advanced organs headed by the 'Russ' the Press here will share these views, however misleading they may be, and that the relations between Great Britain and Russia will again become embittered through misunderstandings. The publication of the text of the Treaty, therefore, is imparative as a first step towards clearing the atmosphere, and this should be followed by an authoritative statement of the aims and purposes of the Alliance. Smarting under recent defeats, Russians are peculiarly susceptible. They dimly realise that it is their own fault if they have missed chances in the Far East, but it does not bring relief to find that England by following a wise and consistent policy and eschewing adventures based upon ambitious plans has succeeded where Russia has failed, and has established her power in the Asiatic Continent upon a firm basis." He adds :—"Many, in fact, I must say, most, Russians are convinced that England concluded the Alliance of 1902 solely to enable Japan to fight Russia. The same Russians are prone to attribute bellicose motives to the present treaty." Will this feeling spread to France now that there seems a prospect of the Franco-Russian friendship being placed on its old footing of cordiality or will the Anglo-French "entente" be sufficiently strong to withstand the intrigues that will doubtless be started from St. Petersburg to withdraw the French from us ? Such intrigues will at any rate be more difficult to cope with than the clumsy efforts in the same direction of our dear friends in Berlin. But sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. What more immediately concerns us and what is causing real anxiety is the unfortunate disturbances in Tokio. That the terms of the Portsmouth (U. S.), Treaty would be displeasing to the subjects of the Mikado was to be expected, but that this legitimate dissatisfaction would take the form of riots was not, I fancy, foreseen by anyone. Says the "Times" this morning more in sorrow than in anger :—"We greatly regret to record that the rioting which began in Tokio on Tuesday continued intermittently during the next forty-eight hours, and yesterday the Japanese Government felt compelled to place the capital under Martial law. There is a bitter irony in the contrast between the splendid self-possession manifested by the Japanese through eighteen months of strenuous warfare and the unreasoning turbulence of the demonstrations against an unpopular Peace. Even if we are to assume that these lamentable exhibitions of ungovernable passion are due to a total misapprehension of the terms upon which peace has been concluded, it is none the less a deep disappointment to all admirers of Japan that the popular displeasure should have been manifested in a fashion which must inevitably detract from the reputation for dignified self-restraint to which she has won so good a title." The situation is one that gives cause for reflection, but not for the gloomy predictions that are sure to be indulged in in some quarters. To say that the situation is without peril to us would perhaps be going too far, but it must be remembered that the terms of peace have not yet been officially proclaimed in Tokio and that when the populace is better informed it will agree with those who contend that Japan has succeeded in asserting all the principles and securing all the objects for which she originally went to war. The objects of the hostile manifestations in Tokio and elsewhere is seemingly to induce the Mikado to withhold his signature from the Treaty, but there appears to be no likelihood of such a catastrophe happening now. But if the disturbances extend and take a revolutionary form one dreads to think what might happen. The possibilities are such that one's desire to know exactly what is in the Treaty just concluded between ourselves becomes stronger every day. There is another phase of the question which is indicated by the "Times" in the following passages :—"Nothing could make a worse impression in Europe and America than a continuance of these fanatical outrages, and the Tokio Government must in its own interest take every possible precaution to prevent their recurrence. Happily, it seems that the rioting has been confined to irresponsible persons, and that men of weight, such as the Marquis Saionji, the leader of the principal political party, and the heads of the business community are adopting a moderate attitude towards the peace terms. They have the wisdom to see that, if Japan surrenders some of her hopes, she obtains counterbalancing advantages of immediate importance, and that it is better to devote the energy of the nation to the development of its industries, rather than to an attempt to wring from Russia the cost of the war. For the credit of Japan, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to inspire the mass of the people with similar ideas. The repetition of scenes such as those which have been enacted in Tokio during the last three days will do an amount of harm out of all proportion to their actual importance. Japan has numberless enemies, who will rejoice to see her deliver herself into their hands, and will preach everywhere that the true inwardness of the Japanese character has at last been disclosed. She has made a triumphant entry among the nations, but the ground beneath her is slippery, and she must take heed to her going."

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Whatever may be the merits of the quarrel of the Bengalees with Lord Curzon regarding his partition scheme, now apparently a "fait accompli," there is no doubt that they have succeeded in attracting the attention of the Home Public by their threat to boycott British manufactures. I cannot say, however, that our industrial classes who do business with Bengal are exactly shaking in their shoes. Certainly, if any where, we should expect Lancashire to be alarmed. But Lancashire as represented on the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce evidently treat the boycott as a flash in the pan. Perhaps they are of the opinion of a friend of mine who says "Well, the Bengalees can't keep this up ; they must wear clothes." It happened, by what I cannot help thinking was a lucky chance, that Sir Frank Forbes Adam presided over the special meeting of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber convened to consider the telegram from the Marwari Chamber of Commerce appealing for support in defeating the partition project. The President of the Chamber was at Liege attending the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and his place was therefore taken by Sir Frank Forbes Adam. I am sure that even the most hot-headed Bengalee would not deny that Sir F. Forbes Adam is not only a shrewd merchant but a conspicuously fair-minded man. Moreover, he has personal knowledge of Calcutta, though I do not think he ever took so prominent a part in the affairs of the Bengal capital as he did in those of Bombay. If a meeting of influential Lancashire manufacturers presided over by an Indian merchant of Sir F. Forbes Adam's experiences advises the leaders of the Boycott to abandon their agitation in the best interests of India it might have been supposed that their advice would have some weight. But your Bengali is evidently a persistent controversialist, for another long telegram has been received from Calcutta couched in the same uncompromising terms as the first message and suggesting that the Manchester Chamber should send out a Commissioner to ascertain public opinion on the procedure of the Government. So far the Manchester Chamber has apparently not considered this request, but I shall be very much surprised if they think it worth while to accede to it. The fact that [illegible] has been made is regarded here as [illegible] friends in Bengal in their [illegible] their [illegible]. But [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Brodrick in the debate raised by Mr. Herbert Roberts. In a letter to the "Times" and published yesterday Sir Henry says :—"The announcement from Simla that a proclamation has been issued giving effect to the partition of Bengal on October 16 and appointing a Lieutenant-Governor to the new province is a strange response to what was certainly understood in the House of Commons to be a pledge by Mr. Brodrick that full papers on the subject would be laid before Parliament, and pending their publication and consideration by Parliament the scheme would remain in abeyance. It was a just complaint by members, and adequate expression was given to it by Sir Henry Fowler, that the papers already before the House were insufficient to enable them to comprehend both sides of the question. Mr. Brodrick then gave an assurance that he would lay further papers, and on this understanding Mr. Roberts withdrew his motion for adjournment. The present orders of the Government of India amount to a breach of faith, and their effect in India will be of the most serious character. The "Times" in a leading article this morning says it does not quite see the relevance of Sir Henry Cotton's reference to the House of Commons' debate. "What Mr. Brodrick said, after Sir Henry Fowler had spoken, was that he would communicate at once with the Government and publish all he could to elucidate the question. Sir Henry Fowler expressly deprecated a division, and said he had little doubt that the ultimate judgment of the House, when fully informed, would be in harmony with the view taken by the Government of India. Why the present orders of the Indian Government constituting the new province on October 16, should be regarded as a breach of faith we cannot see ; Sir Henry Cotton's assertion to this effect seems to rest on an interpretation of the debate which is certainly not to be gathered from the published report of it." When the "Times" refers to the "published report" I suppose it means its own report. I read not only the "Times" report, but the reports that appeared in other papers. I must confess that I read Mr. Brodrick's undertaking to mean that the scheme would be hung up until the further papers had been issued, but I was not in the House of Commons at the time and I am bound to say that one member who was present tells me that his impression of what transpired was not quite the same as mine. There are still very many malevolent people in the world, and the nice suggestion has been made that Lord Curzon has forced the final stages on merely to spite Mr. Brodrick and to pay off old scores. Of course, this is absurd, but Mr. Brodrick has not given any indication of being exactly an enthusiastic supporter of partition and the Government generally no doubt would be very glad if all this bother had not occurred on the eve as it were of the Royal Tour. Perhaps, Lord Curzon has attempted to do too much in the short period of his Viceroyalty, and I am not sure that if Lord Randolph Churchill were still with us he might not be inclined to apply with the necessary variation a remark he once made about Mr. Gladstone. The task set himself by Lord Curzon was so gigantic that there might almost have been some justification for describing him as a young man in a hurry. Reform is desirable in India as elsewhere, but why force the pace ? A Parliamentary supporter of the Government and an admirer of Lord Curzon's policy generally said to me the other day "Oh ! this outcry is nothing. It is merely the Bengalee way of trying to punish the Viceroy for other things he has done to displease them. If Lord Ripon were Viceroy he might have got through this partition scheme without a word of protest." Assuming that to be true why not have put off the partition scheme until a Lord Ripon becomes Viceroy ? It is not impossible that the next Viceroy after Lord Minto will be appointed by the Liberals and a state of things that has lasted so long might very well, one would have supposed, be continued for another five years.

GOVERNORSHIPS vs. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIPS.

The outcry in Bengal must be watched by you in Bombay or you may wake up some morning and find that you have been reduced to the level of a mere province Joking apart, there is no doubt that if this partition scheme goes through as apparently it must now, it will strengthen the hands of those who who would like to see Bombay and Madras turned into Lieutenant-Governorships. By all accounts you have a very good ruler in Lord Lamington, but without mentioning names it cannot be said that all the appointments to the Presidency Governorships in the last dozen years or so have been of a character to strengthen the institution. I saw in one of the telegrams from Bengal that a Governorship with a statesman at its head was demanded. Where are the statesmen to come from ? Using the word in its proper sense there are very few statesmen, and it must not be forgotten that with one or possibly two exceptions it has never been the practice to send out Cabinet Ministers even to be Viceroys of India. Lord Northbrook, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon, to mention only a few, were all men of the Under Secretary class before their appointment to India. But one of these Lord Curzon had undoubtedly earned his right to become a member of the inner circle before the commencement of his Indian career. Six years ago, it was perhaps a greater honour to be a Cabinet Minister than it is in these days. But that is by the way. To return to our Governorships. The "Times" in its leader this morning reflecting the opinions of Civilians, at any rate of Civilians outside Bombay and Madras, talk lightly of the scheme of Government in Madras and Bombay as a survival from the past. But are not one or two other things which it is not proposed to destroy also survivals of the past ? "Were India tabula rasa to be administratively reconstructed to-day on a model ideally best, it is by no means certain that the Madras and Bombay system would be revived. There is at all events no reason for thinking that it would be copied elsewhere. "Those who have read the letter of our correspondent 'Auditor Tantum' will probably have gathered why this is so. The Presidency system, says this experienced observer, is 'cumbrous' and antiquated to a 'degree' ; and if the problem is to find means of administrative relief, we shall scarcely discover it in this direction." But the "Times" does not say that a Governor from England—he need not necessarily be a "statesman"—is or ought to be, as Sir Henry Cotton puts it, stronger and more independent of the Viceroy, or as I should prefer to put it, of the Governor-General in Council than a Lieutenant-Governor can be. If all we hear from India of recent tendencies be true this is a danger that surely ought not to be overlooked.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL W. McCONAGHY.

It is with great regret that I have to announce the death on Sunday last of Surgeon-General William McConaghy who only a few months ago arrived in England from Bombay invalided. I saw him shortly after he reached London and, although somewhat pulled down, he was not so ill as to make confinement to the house imperative. In fact, when I visited him in Granville Place, not far from the Marble Arch where he was then staying he had just returned from a walk as far as the Achilles statue and back. He was in excellent spirits and encouraged by the reports of his doctor was confidently expecting an early complete recovery and anticipating the enjoyment of a well-earned rest after his retirement. He told me that he had decided not to return to India and I saw shortly afterwards that he had sent in his papers. The sad news has come as a shock to his friends, one of whom wrote to me last night :—"As you say he was always genial. He was one of the finest tempered men I ever met and I looked forward to seeing a good deal of him on his leaving the Service." Not only was he remarkable for the geniality of his disposition, but he was a staunch friend, a generous helper of the unfortunate, a man who never spoke evil even of those who despitefully used him, if there were any such, and devoted to his profession. I had the happiness of knowing him pretty intimately many years ago and I can personally testify to his many fine qualities. He was one of the many open-handed, warm-hearted, and broad-minded men whom Ireland has given to India to the lasting benefit of the people of the country they have faithfully served. Surgeon General McConaghy hailing from the North of Ireland was naturally a Protestant, but his religion was without the slightest tinge of bigotry and although not a Nationalist nor I fancy a politician, he had the sagacity to see and the courage to avow that our present troubles in Ireland are largely the result of faults committed in part by the rulers of that unhappy country. It is 36 years ago since he first went out to India to join the Medical Service in the Western Presidency and one of his earlier appointments was that of Superintendent of Matheran. Here he did so well that the Government promoted him to a similar position at the more important hill station of Mahableshwar. Later he became Civil Surgeon respectively of Karwar, Dharwar and Poona. In September 1898 he was appointed to the higher position of Principal Medical officer in Sind. and four years afterwards the blue ribbon of the service was conferred upon him. Much sympathy will be felt for his family in their irreparable loss. Mrs. McConaghy as many of your readers are aware belongs to a distinguished Bombay family being one of the sisters of Sir George and Mr. Herbert Birdwood. Sorrow will also be felt in Bombay by the intelligence that Mrs. Mac Arthur wife of your former excellent Bishop passed away at Southampton on Wednesday.

THE Subway Tavern which Bishop Potter opened in New York with prayer and hymns, and which was to initiate a reform in public houses, has proved a failure. The manager says :—"I cannot follow the Lord and chase the devil at the same time so in future I shall run the place as a plain gin mill."

THE death by suicide of William Edwin Hitchcock, employed at Rangoon as an assistant to Messrs. A. Scott and Co., place on Tuesday night. Deceased shot himself with a five-chambered revolver by placing it under his chin, the bullet [illegible]

"TRUTH" ON THE VICEROYALTY.

A "FORTY YEARS' Resident in India" sends me the following letter :—"The questions of the partition of Bengal, the Curzon-Kitchener incident, and Lord Curzon's resignation, seem to suggest the necessity for a root-and-branch reform in our present system of governing India. The reform long ago advocated by John Bright, and which must command the assent of all men who have any but superficial knowledge of Indian problems, is the abolition of the Viceroyalty and the elevation of Bengal to the status of a full Governorship with a Governor and Council appointed directed by the Crown, in place of the subordinate Lieutenant-Governorship now existing. Similarly, the Governorship of Bombay and Madras should be released from the control of the Viceregal Government, and made directly responsible to and subject to the sole control of, the home Government and of Parliament. At the same time, the same direct Government should be conferred on Burmah, the Punjab (with Scinde) the Central Provinces, and possibly on the North-West Provinces. The present system dates from the days of the East India Company when telegraph and railway development were unknown and when Calcutta was as many months' distant from London as it is now days. But the changes in respect of time and distance have rendered the existence of a Viceroy and Council in India side by side with a Secretary of State and Council at London as much of a duplication and an anachronism as would be a Secretary of State and Council for Ireland sitting in London side by side with a Viceroy of Ireland and Council sitting at Dublin.

In the interest of India the reform is urgent, and I trust it may have your powerful support and advocacy."

The abolition of the Viceroyalty is rather a large order to accept off hand, and I must ask for a little time to think about it before according the support and advocacy which my correspondent asks for. The question of Bengal, however presses for immediate settlement. Lord Curzon no doubt, firmly believed in the necessity of dividing the province or he would not have persisted in it in face of the violent opposition it has aroused. His opinion is entitled to the highest respect. I do not believe, however, in forcing a reluctant people to accept any measure designed for their welfare when they resolutely persist in denouncing it as a high handed outrage. The cases in which you must legislate for people's benefit in spite of themselves are few and this is not one of them.

Sir Henry Cotton has suggested that the difficulty which undoubtedly exists in administering on its present footing a province of the size and population of Bengal may be best met by raising it to the status of Bombay and Madras under a governor appointed from home. To this extent he is in agreement with the writer of the above letter, and to this extent I am in agreement with them both though I do not profess to know much about it. It is possible that Lord Curzon's resignation may lead to a reconsideration of the question, and it is to be hoped that his successor will find a means of defering to the wishes and prejudices of the Bengalis. I doubt if he will find a better than Sir Henry Cotton's. But the abolition of the Viceroyalty can wait, and my impression is that the Government of India under a series of petty viceroys controlled from Whitehall would simply reproduce in that country all the worst evils of Goverment in the Crown Colonies.—"Truth."

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

HIS HIGHNESS the Aga Khan this month contributes to the "XIXth Century and After" an article on The Defence of India, which is an able plea against the running frontier policy for our Asiatic dominition chiefly on the ground that it would necessitate our keeping on foot forces beyond the capacity of India and the willingness of Great Britain to maintain. In the course of the article his Highness makes the following remarks on the quasi-military forces of the Native States :—

"Besides the regular army maintained at the cost of British India, there is a great deal of fighting material and other resources in India which are at present absolutely frittered away. I refer to the thousands of men in uniform shouldering antiquated weapons, who are kept up by the Native States The States are protected from attack by each other, and also against foreign invasion by the strong arm of the Indian Government. Under these circumstances it is utterly useless and extravagant to maintain these unorganised and undisciplined hordes. These States pay a small tribute to the Indian Government, totally disproportionate to the expense they would have had to incur for the maintenance of an army sufficiently strong to make them secure against attack by their neighbours or by a foreign Power, as well as to the outlay of the Indian Government directly and indirectly for that.

The Indian Government in common fairness to the British Indian taxpayer should order these useless hordes to be disbanded. Some portion of these troops to police duty ; but for this they should be replaced by regular and recognised policemen and gendarmes. For the serious business of the defence of India against foreign invasion which is as much a duty and a necessity for the native States as it is for the Indian Goverment every State must be made to keep a certain number of Imperial Service troops in proportion to its revenue and also no troops but those for imperial Service should be permitted. These corps should be considered part of the regular army, and placed under the Commander-in-chief. Their headquarters, however should be left in the State that pay for their maintenance, and the respective corps should carry the emblems of their princely houses. Every year they ought to be exercised and brigaded with the British Army, and they should have on the establishment European inspectors. The regimental officers of all grades should be appointed from native nobles who had been trained in the Imperial Cadet Corps. The troops of the native States thus reorganised would be a material addition of strength to the fighting power of the country, and would there is little doubt acquit themselves in actual war against a foreign foe with as much credit as the regular army.

This very question was raised in the Supreme Legislative Council some years ago, but nothing seems to have come out of the discussion. As probably nine out of every ten Chiefs would heartily approve of such a patriotic change, which would increase their importance and usefulness it is high time that this question should be seriously taken up by approaching the native States in a proper and definite manner. Perhaps a committee composed of several princes who can, "think imperially," some civilians, two or three military officers, and perhaps a few independent individuals not in the Services, might be formed to make a scientific and through study of the question and prepare a scheme for the effective utilisation of the armies of the native States in the defence of India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 8TH SEPT.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular Capt. W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 8th Sept. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Appell, Miss L
Bright, Mr A G
Buller, Mrs C N
Clark, Mr R G
Crosthwaite, Mr G D
Cowburn, Mr A H
Gill, Mr N
Goldsmith, Mrs B and child
Hall, Capt and Mrs R M and 2 children

Killo, Mr T
King, Mr St W
La Touche, Lt W L
Norman, Mr H C
Smith, Mr E
Smith, Mr A J
Taylor, Lt E C
Warburton, Mr and Mrs R child and inft
Wilson, Mrs W B and inft

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Mr H R
Allen, Mr A S
Buergers, Mr
Bayly, Mr T C
Bloomer, Mr C F
Chalmers, Mr D
Clark, Mr J E
Dickenson, Dr and Miss W H
Daumin, Mr A
Evans, Lt L P
Fox, Col H C
Greer, Mr F R
Hamilton, Mr F S
Heaver, Mr F G
Herbert, Maj L H
Herbert, Mr C
Hunter, Mrs F
Hands, Mr T W

Harris, Mr L
Kelly Capt and Mrs F G
London, Mr P
Lloyd, Mrs
Mackenzie, Capt J H
Macartney, Mr W
Oliver, Mr L C
Philips, Lt H
Palmer, Capt F C S
Poulton, Mr
Radkin, Lt H E
Stephens, Mr and Mrs E
Stewart, Mr D M
Slater, Mr S
Turnbull, Mr H G T
Upper, Miss G
Williams, Capt T G
Wutzler, Mrs H G

FROM BRINDISI.

Bosant, Mrs A
Clarke, Mr T W
Hartman, Mr A

MacCoy, Mr T L
Scroggie, Mr C A

FROM ADEN.

Hajee, Ally Letifa and Mrs
McPherson, Capt G

Rozario, Mrs and 2 Miss
Vicarjee, Mr S N

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are proceed to-day by the s. s. Oriental, Capt Lewellen, to Marseilles and London with the Indian mails of 23rd Sept. :—

Dadachanji, Mr K K
Frost, Mr
Hodgson Mr E C
Logie, Mr A A
Russell, Mr Guy
Swan, Mr B

Scratton, Miss
Scratton, Miss P
Thompson, Rev W F
Tennant, Capt E
Wood, Mr H A

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major G E Green I M S B
Major C H Pritchard B
Mr A Campbell B Cov
Mr H F Samman B Cov
Mr C F Usborne B Cov
Mr A E Michael B
Mr W Chadwick B
Mr A P Hill B

Mr W A Bion B
Mr J V Cooke B
Mr E Hardinge B
Mr W H Cornish B
Mr T E Barcroft B
Mr R A DO Bignell B
Mr C W Martin M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W S Morrison B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr W Tenison B Cov special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 6 mo [illegible]
Mr [illegible] B Cov furl to [illegible]
Mr [illegible] B [illegible] M C
Lieut R A [illegible]

Mr W G Walderspoon B special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended [illegible]
Mr [illegible] B extraordinary [illegible] M C for 6 mo
Mr A H Cumming M Cov [illegible]
Mr A Waring M 3 days [illegible]
[illegible] TO EUROPE.
Mr J C [illegible]
[illegible]

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

(FINAL).

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

THE concluding stage of the Rovers' Association Tournament was reached last evening, when the Seaforth Highlanders from Nusseerabad met the Cheshire Regiment from Wellington. The tournament is the sixteenth which has been successfully engineered by the Rovers' Football Club and although the entries were neither as numerous or as important as it was expected they would be owing to the dates clashing with those of the Durand Tournament at Simla, it cannot be said that the tournament was any the less attractive from a spectacular standpoint. If the standard of play hardly came up to that of last year, it was nevertheless close and exciting and there were very few one-sided games in marked contrast to last year's tournament. In order to make the tournament indisputably the most important in India in future we would suggest that the Rovers' executive approach the Durand Tournament executive with a view to avoiding a clashing of dates from next year. This might be arrived at by the simple process of holding the latter tournament a fortnight earlier and the Rovers' Tournament a week later, a readjustment of dates which we are confident would, in no wise, detract from the popularity of the two tournaments. That some such arrangement is desirable will be evident from the fact that but for the two tournaments clashing this year the Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch, the Highland Light Infantry and one or two other teams, would in all probability have entered for the Rovers' tournament. In spite, however, of the disappointments experienced in the matter of entries the sixteenth annual tournament of the Rovers' Football Club may without fear of cavil be written down in the club records as a big success. To no one more than to Mr. F. Hogan, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, will, the knowledge of this success give greater pleasure or gratification whose whole heart and soul have been for years in the business of the tournament. It is not too much to say that to Mr. Hogan's devoted and untiring efforts much of the success of this annual tournament since its institution has been due and to him the public owe their thanks for providing the means of passing away their evenings. The pleasantly during the past three weeks. Mr. Hogan must also be given full credit for the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the spectators which were far in advance of anything previously attempted. The triple tier of chairs on two raised platforms afforded the spectators better facilities than ever for witnessing the play and there was no rush for front seats the arrangements rendering this unnecessary. There were special enclosures for the committee and the Press. No concluding notice of the tournament would be complete without some mention of the satisfactory way in which the refereeing in the various games was carried out. It was uniformly good and Mr. S. N. Powell who officiated in the majority of the games earned high encomiums from the players.

With the conclusion of the Tournament arises a problem which will not be easily solved, viz., what to do with our evenings ? Bombay is an appallingly dull place in the evening, especially at this time of the year, and there are hundreds of people who would have willingly seen the Tournament last much longer than it did or who would now be glad to turn out on the Cooperage in the evenings to witness any game promising them some recreation.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1890	Worcester Regiment Band Team Medals only.
1891	Worcester Regiment Cup and Medals.
1892	Worcester Regiment.
1893	Lancashire Fusiliers.
1894	The Royal Scots.
1895	The Royal Scots.
1896	Durham Light Infantry.
1897	Middlesex Regiment.
1898	Highland Light Infantry.
1899	Royal Irish Regiment.
1900	Royal Highlanders.
1901	Royal Irish Rifles.
1902	The Cheshire Regiment.
1903	The Cheshire Regiment.
1904	The Cheshire Regiment.
1905	The Seaforth Highlanders.

Turning to the game a close and even contest had been anticipated nor were expectations in this respect disappointed, for although the Cheshires did not follow in the footsteps of the sister battalion and annex the cup, they made their opponents play all the way and eventually retired beaten by only the narrow margin of one goal to nil. The superior defence of the Highland backs—their kicking invariably being most telling—and the grand passing tactics and general combination of their forwards enabled them to do more pressing than their opponents, but the latter had rank bad luck in not equalising in the second half one of the best openings seen in the whole tournament being accorded them. The chance was thrown away for want of a little coolness at a critical juncture and all will sympathise with the Cheshires in their defeat, for they played up with great pluck and determination to the end. They have the proud consciousness that they can go back to their regimental headquarters at Wellington knowing that they were treated none too kindly by fortune in not being able to equalise. Their custodian, to make an invidious distinction, covered himself with glory and stopped some of the hotest shots seen in the tournament. The Seaforths played a splendid game and time after time had the mortification of seeing some capital shots saved by their opponents' custodian. Their forwards showed superior combination and to this may be attributed their victory. At the conclusion of the game after Mrs. Russell had presented the Rovers' Cup and gold medals to the Seaforths and the silver medals to the runners up, and Mrs. Fearon had presented the Harwood League Cup and gold medals to the Yorkshire Regiment and the silver medals to the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell made a happy and felicitous speech. The usual cheers terminated this part of the proceedings. It should be mentioned that the Rovers Tournament is the only one in India in which gold medals are presented to the winners and silver medals to the runners up.

DETAILS.

The Seaforths kicked off from the Bandstand end at 5-5 and immediately rushing the ball up the ground sent it behind. From the kick off the Cheshires carried operations down to their opponents' end a kick by the centre forward sending the ball behind. The Seaforths next transferred operations to midfield and some fine combination by their forwards enabled them to press, the ball eventually going behind, an exchange of kicking between the backs and play then settled down in Seaforths' territory. The forwards passing well again transferred play to midfield and gradually the sphere was worked up the ground a corner being conceded by the right back. The kick though well placed resulted in nothing. A minute latter the Seaforths had another opening, but the Cheshires' custodian was equal to the occasion. At this stage the Cheshires' forwards by good passing carried play down to their opponents' territory, but a few seconds later the ball was back in Cheshires territory, the custodian being called upon to kick clear. The Cheshires next visited their opponents, and but the defence of the Seaforth backs was too good to break through. Attacking again the ball went outside close to the goal line. The Seaforths after this asserted themselves and rushing the ball up the ground a shot by the centre was well handed out by the custodian. Pressing again the inside left sent in a good shot which the custodian saved well. The Cheshires again getting away had a good opening, but the right back relieved with a useful kick. Up and down play followed and after an exchange of kicks by the backs the venue of operations was transferred to Seaforths territory, the outside right sending in a shot that went over. The Seaforths [illegible] [illegible] have had a capital opening, but a [illegible] shot nullified their efforts to score. The Cheshires next pressed and after a brief stay in their opponents' territory the latter invaded in turn and another chance of scoring was lost by a poor shot. A corner to the Cheshires as the result of some good passing by their forwards gave the Seaforths an anxious moment or two before they succeeded in relieving. Attacking again the Cheshires' outside left sent in a shot which was well saved by the Highland custodian. The half time whistle went with the Cheshires pressing —

Seaforth Highlanders .... nil.
Cheshires .... nil.

From the kick off the Cheshires were the first to press the ball going behind. The Seaforths relieved and a free kick for a foul in a midfield lost them some ground. A minute later the Seaforths' outside left getting the ball sent in a beautiful shot which found the net three minutes after the resumption. After this success the Seaforths continued to press and had two openings but, shot wide. The Cheshires eventually raised the seige and carried play to their opponents, and where, however, it did not remain long before being transferred back to their own end, a shot by the Seaforths' inside right was well saved by the custodian who was called upon to save a shot by the centre immediately afterwards. The Seaforths pressing again, the Cheshires custodian for the third time for the space of a few minutes saved a hot shot. Play for the next few minutes was confined to Seaforths' territory. From midfield the Cheshires [illegible] [illegible] kick for "hands," [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] went a—close and interesting game ending in favour of the Seaforths as follows:—

Seaforth Highlanders .... 1 Goal
Cheshire Regiment ... . Nil

The following were the teams :—

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.		CHESHIRE REGIMENT.
Pte Fairbairn Goal-keeper.		Pte Chapman Goal-keeper.
Pte Thomson right Pte Macpherson left	Backs	Corpl Crackles right Pte Edwards left
Pte Stevenson right Pte Tulloch centre Pte Norton left	1/2 Backs	Sergt Bradshaw right Sergt Price centre Pte Fowles left
Pte McNamara inside right Pte Lonnie outside right Pte Douglas centre Pte Munnoch inside left Pte Drummond outside left	Forwards	Clr-Sergt Henshall right outside Pte Shelton right inside Pte Johnston centre Pte Rowland left inside Corpl Hinchcliffe left outside

THE ETON SCHOOLDAYS OF CERTAIN CELEBRITIES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In my last term at Eton I was thrown a great deal into his society, and he often talked of the future. I use the third person singular because I did most of the listening. Even as a youth, he was a brilliant conversationalist, and his English was so well chosen and correct that in almost any other boy it would have sounded stilted and unnatural and as if he were straining after effect. This was not the case at all. He had a voracious appetite for books, and knew all about things with which the average schoolboy has not begun to bother his head. Therefore I loved to listen, and, although many of his remarks went over my head, it was always a pleasure to be with him whilst he expounded some of his boyish theories on certain, to me, abstruse subjects. If in after life, therefore, especially during his parliamentary career, he was occasionally taunted for posing as a "superior person", can one be surprised that "malgre lui" a little assumption of superiority should be noticeable? At Eton he had as his friends and competitors a thousand lads, the flower of British boyhood, on whose education no expense had been spared by parents lavish with their money, especially where their children's education was concerned, and yet he must have felt that in intellectual power he towered head and shoulders above the majority of them. Later on at Balliol success came to him with equal ease, and as a speaker and natural debater at the Oxford Union Society his retorts and oratorical triumphs are quoted to this day. Under these circumstances would it not have been indeed surprising if the knowledge of his power and superiority had not leaked out from time to time in his manner?

It was perhaps Curzon's boyish appearance, even after he had thrown himself headlong into the vortex of political strife, which irritated his opponents into giving vent to sarcastic epithets. They probably did not know him as well as I did, and consequently could not understand that behind that quiet, youthful rosy face, almost innocent of beard, there lurked an iron will backed up by brainpower of the very highest order, and hence their surprise and discomfiture!

I must confine myself, however, in this sketch to Curzon's schooldays. I was saying that I saw a great deal of him during my last term at Eton, and I can call to mind our last long chat. We were in Charlie Butler's room at Vidals. Walter Forbes, with his back to the fireplace, was trying with only partial success to balance a cricket ball on the edge of a bat, whilst George Curzon kept us all alive with a running fire of chaff. I took advantage of a lull in the conversation to remind Curzon that in a few days I was leaving Eton for good. He immediately took my arm, and suggested that we should go for a stroll by the river.

When we got outside his manner had quite changed. He was no longer the bright cheery boy of a few moments before, but grave and quiet; and during that walk, when photographs were exchanged, I felt I had learnt another side to George Curzon's character—and a very gentle, lovable one it was.—"Pall Mall Magazine" (October number.)

MESSRS COX AND CO.

Our readers will observe from a notification in another column of to-day's issue that the well-known firm of Cox and Co. Bankers and Agents, of 16 Charing Cross, London, are about to open a Branch in this city for the convenience of their numerous clients, and others who may wish to avail themselves of their services in India. As Bankers and Army Agents in London Messrs Cox and Co. are the oldest, and for long have done the largest business of this nature in London, dating back as they do nearly two hundred years (The Bank of England is only 209 years old). For many years Cox and Co. have enjoyed the confidence of the Government to such an extent that the War Office have used them as Paymasters for the Officers of nearly all the British Regiments at home, a public service which they have carried out harmoniously and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The firm publish a Balance Sheet of their affairs every half-year, showing them to be in a very strong position, this fact alone will gain for them the confidence of the Officials, both Military and Civilian in India. We welcome them to this country believing there is plenty of room for them as well as for others, and we feel sure that their advent is also a source of satisfaction to many in India. It is a matter of surprise to us that they have deferred opening a Branch here for so long, but this only points to the cautious methods of the firm, and now that they have made the leap, they will, no doubt, find the ground sound on this side, and will rapidly build up a prosperous business. We wish them every success.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

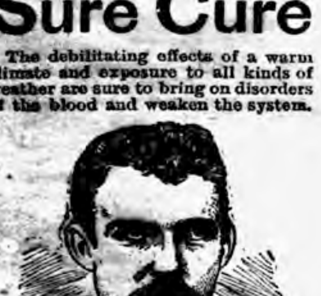
In view of the recent appointment by the Government of India of a Committee (the Excise Committee) to inquire into the Drink Problem as affecting the country in its various aspects, the Bombay Temperance Council desire to collect full and reliable information to be submitted to the Committee showing wherein the excise laws as framed and administered at present need amendment. Information is specially desired under the following heads: I. Local Option (a) Specific instances of licenses granted or renewed notwithstanding local protests; (b) Specific instances of licenses granted for the opening or transfer of liquor-shops without consulting local opinion. II. Barmaids: (a) Specific instances of the evils wrought by the employment of women in liquor-shops; (b) Specific instances of complaints made to the Police or Abkari authorities against the nuisance caused by such places, but which have remained unheeded. III. The evils of the Farming System, how it leads to increased sale of intoxicating liquor. IV. Toddy: (a) How the embargo placed on Toddy leads to the consumption of more intoxicating drinks; (b) Specific instances of difficulties placed in the way of obtaining a good supply of Toddy, and the facilities given by the Abkari Department for obtaining more intoxicating liquors. V. Any definite information that the Drink Habit is extending owing to faulty administration of the system. Information on these and other heads likely to be of use in connection with the subject, will be thankfully received by Mr. D. D. Gilder, Honorary Secretary.

Beauty.

Iolima Face Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Iolima.
ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.



Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W.A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes [illegible] and the whole system greatly [illegible]

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners [illegible] hundred miles for it, such is their [illegible]."

[illegible] imitation Sarsaparillas. [illegible] "Ayer's."

[illegible] aid the action of [illegible] are all vegetable, [illegible] to take.

[illegible]

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

According to a "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg (Aug. 31) the Czar has requested M. Buliguine to remain at the Ministry of the Interior until the Duma assembles and the disturbances in Poland are ended. According to the "Russ," Count Solsky has been entrusted with the elaboration of a law concerning meetings on which depends the success of the elections, but such a measure is beset with great difficulties being counter to the fundamental laws of the Empire, which have hitherto admitted no such degree of personal freedom.

The same correspondent notes (Sept. 1):—A new spirit appears to have infused in the old bureaucracy. It is reported that M. Goremykin is going in person to investigate the agrarian movement instead of local officials. The Universities are to be reopened. The Zemstvos are to assist the Government in feeding the famished peasants. These are all hopeful signs for Russia, but the Caucasus, Poland, and the Baltic provinces seem too far gone in revolution to derive benefit therefrom.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The Zemstvo Congress will assemble in Moscow on Sept. 19. General Trepoff states that the authorities will not interfere if permission for the holding of the meeting is asked. A congress of Marshals of Nobility will be held in St. Petersburg on Sept. 13.

The Duma of Saratof has rejected an address thanking the Czar for his manifesto on the subject of a National Assembly.

A deputation from Livonia waited upon M. Buliguine, the Minister of the Interior, to day, to ask for the removal of martial law and the recall of the Cossacks from Livonia. M. Buliguine referred the deputation to General Trepoff, who, according to statements made by the delegates, refused to comply with their request unless the disorders in that district ceased. General Trepoff added that the Government was resolved to suppress the disturbances whatever loss of life was thereby incurred. The members of the deputation added that General Trepoff ordered them to leave St. Petersburg immediately, otherwise they would be proceeded against by administrative order.

Vienna, Sept. 1 ('Standard').—Twelve hundred Russian soldiers and their officers, belonging to three infantry regiments stationed at Bielany, near Warsaw, attempted to desert in a body marching away in the middle of the night says a despatch from Lemberg. The plan failed owing to one of the regiments, the 181st, losing the way to the meeting place and by mistake marching into the lines of a regiment not in the plot. This latter regiment fired on the mutineers before they knew. Some were killed on the spot, and others were taken prisoners, including a number of officers who were subsequently imprisoned while the men were shot. The authorities attempted to hush up the affair by representing it as an attempt to rob a regimental treasure chest.

Tiflis, Sept. 1 ('Times').—Very serious disturbances have taken place at Shusha, a town of 25,000 inhabitants half Armenians and half Tartars, which is situated in the mountains south of Elizabetpol, some 70 miles from a railway station and about 4,000 feet above sea level. Yesterday 11 Cossacks and 85 Tartars and 10 Armenians were killed. Many houses were fired. The troops and the Armenians were acting together against the Tartars.

Tiflis Sept. 2 (Reuter).—Artillery is being sent to the Shusha district. It is reported that the town is in flames and that the inhabitants have fled to the mountains.

St Petersburg, Sept 3 ("Reuter").—A meeting of peasants which has just been held in one of the communes of the district of Torshok gives a clear idea of the principal demand likely to be formulated when the Duma meets. Resolutions were passed in favour of the nationalisation and redistribution of land, the abolition of special law Courts and taxes for peasants, the removal of the Zemsky Nachalnik (Government officials appointed in various districts to adjudicate affairs in which peasants are concerned) the freedom of education and a comprehensive system of life assurance and old-age pensions.

The Moscow Zemstvo Congress assembled yesterday in a private house to discuss its attitude towards the Duma. Police entered the room by order of the Governor-General and obliged the meeting to break up under threat of the employment of force.

Sept. 4.—Advices from Baku leave no doubt that a battle is proceeding between the Tartars and the Armenians there. The killed and wounded up to yesterday numbered over 100. Among the wounded is Prince Nisheradze. The firing began again yesterday, and the conflict is even more desperate than before. The Tartars are attacking the troops.

'Reuter's' correspondent, Sept. 5 says the whole of the South East Caucasus is terrorised by Tartar refugees, who are pouring into Tiflis from the Baku Elizabetpol, and Shusha districts.

Details from Shusha show that a series of engagements were fought between the Tartars and Armenians behind regular positions each striving to reach the other's quarters in order to sack, burn and kill. A considerable part of the town was soon in flames, the official estimate of the number of houses destroyed being over 200.

The Governor sent his subordinates to the opposing factions in an endeavour to stop the fighting. These officials were greeted with shots, and the Tartars and Armenians attacked again with redoubled fury.

The official account says that 200 persons were killed and wounded but private advices give a much higher figure. The fighting extended to the suburbs and the countryside. There has been great bloodshed.

News from Baku is becoming worse hour by hour. The Black Town, the factory quarter is in flames and innumerable other incendiary fires have broken out. The troops are acting with the utmost vigour, but have not succeeded in restoring order although there has been rather less firing to day. The ruthless enmity between the Tartars and Armenians would, indeed, seem to have reached a climax.

Armed rioters have attacked the oil works in the Balakhan suburb, and after hot fighting set fire to them. Tartar bands are scouring the country murdering and pillaging. This district is in a state of wild panic. Country houses, farms, and cottages are being abandoned, and famine in many parts adds to the horror of the situation.

The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says that terrible incendiary fires are raging in the Baku oilfields; the reservoir of the Caspi Company worth 500,000l. is ablaze and the Mantasheff Tiflis, and Moscow, Caucasus companies are also heavy losers.

St. Petersburg, Sept 6 ("Times").—The business world is greatly depressed by the deplorable news from Baku. According to the "Russ," the petroleum industry is almost entirely destroyed. The "Novoe Vremya" accuses the Armenians of donning Russian uniforms and massacring both Russians and Persians. It may be added that charges of this kind against the Armenians generally have been disproved. Whichever may be directly to blame, it is admitted on all sides that the local administration first incited racial and religious hatred.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Times" says the conflict in Hungary is rapidly approaching a critical point. The universal manhood suffrage question, which was recently launched in its present form by the Fejervary Ministry, has come upon the country like a thief in the night, and, whether or not it receives the royal sanction it cannot now be shelved. The position of Count Apponyi and the other leaders of the Coalition is not easy, and there are signs that they are more inclined to a compromise with the Crown than they were two months ago.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Opposition at Buda-Pesth on Sept. 5, it was unanimously resolved to accept no compromise, and to immediately impeach the Fejervary Cabinet. At a meeting on the 4th at Battonya, M. Kossuth raised his hand and swore a solemn oath that he would continue to uphold the rights of Hungary. His example was followed by all present standing and shouting. "We swear." At the same meeting M. Justh, the Speaker of the Chamber stigmatised the Ministry as 'dunghill folk.' Unless, however, the coalition is supported by rioting in the streets which is the common method of wringing concessions from Vienna, there seems but little prospect of their coming to terms with the Crown says the 'Standard' correspondent at Vienna. The Socialists, differing as they do with the Coalition on the question of universal suffrage, can scarcely now be counted upon to disturb the public peace.

GERMANY.

During recent years, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," Germany has lost no opportunity of cultivating friendly relations with the United States. On Sept. 5 the German Emperor received the American delegates to the recent Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Brussels, who are now visiting Berlin. The Emperor conversed with the visitors on a variety of subjects. He discussed the consequences of the Russo-Japanese war, and expressed satisfaction at the fact that the United States was constructing a powerful fleet. His Majesty requested the visitors to convey his best greetings to President Roosevelt and his thanks to the American President for promoting good relations between Germany and the United States.

It is curious adds the correspondent, that on the day on which this interchange of courtesies took place the German newspapers were showering abuse on the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr Charlemagne Tower, because he openly declared his opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty between Germany and the United States. Mr Tower was invited to the banquet of the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin, at which speeches were to be delivered in favour of the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Tower, however, refused to attend unless he received a pledge that the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was eagerly demanded in German commercial circles, would not be mentioned at the gathering.

The "Patrie" publishes some interesting information from a correspondent at Metz on German military preparations which there is but too much reason, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," to believe has a substantial foundation of fact. Private information of a similar nature coming from quite different quarters bears out that published by the "Patrie."

The rolling stock of the German railways is the object of special attention. Waggons necessary for the daily goods traffic are no longer allowed to remain on the sidings of large stations. As soon as they are unloaded they are sent back empty to the locality they came from. At Metz a large number of officers have spontaneously instructed their men on imminent war. The surveillance on the frontier has been doubled. The neighbourhood of the forts and of the different military works is inaccessible to the public. The roads that suffered from the recent rains were immediately repaired at great expense in the whole frontier zone where as a rule the German service of road repairs is generally lax. War material is being sent to and warehoused at Vionville and Metz. The Berlin military academy has just made an excursion to this region. Its investigations and reconnaissances extended to the territory of Luxemburg. In all localities near the frontier groups of staff officers have arrived. In France the departure of the 6th and 20th corps does not leave Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort short of troops. Prudent measures have been taken to avoid a surprise.

Official despatches from Dar-es-Salam, supplemented by private news from various sources, make it clear that the situation in German East Africa has suddenly become extremely critical. The rebellion of the natives has spread into districts, the populations of which hitherto have been regarded perfectly loyal, and has assumed formidable dimensions. The rebels attacked the [illegible] Roman Catholic mission [illegible] of Lukuledi, Nyangao, and Masasi [illegible] Benedictine monks. All the missionaries, together with the European residents, have been rescued, with the exception of one Roman Catholic nun, Sister Valburga, who is missing, and whose fate appears certain. Another rebellion has broken out further north in the districts of Ukhutu and Usagara upwards of 200 miles from the coast. To the east and south-east of Dar-es-Salam commercial caravans have been attacked between Kilosa and Mahenge, on the great trade route which leads from Dar-es-Salam by way of Mrogoro, Kilosa, Mpapua and Tabora to the region of the Great Lakes. All the Europeans residing in the vicinity of the River Ruaha have been massacred by the insurgents, but the exact number of the victims has not yet been definitely ascertained. Mahenge, where there are several dozen German residents is surrounded by the rebels. It will be necessary to despatch reinforcements from Germany, and when the Reichstag reassembles in a few weeks the Government will be obliged to ask for a grant of money for the necessary military action.

Colonial experts declare that the rebellion in the southern districts of the colony must be attributed to the missionaries who persisted in attempting to obtain converts in the new districts, although the German administrative officials warned them that their zeal would inevitably result in serious trouble. Governor Count Goetzen, who attributes the rebellion to another cause, made the following interesting statement to a representative of the Lokalanzeiger, at Dar-es-Salam:—

'There is no doubt whatever that the direct cause of the present rebellion is a revival of the ancient heathen worship of snakes. The native sorcerers, who see their power disappearing, are propagating the doctrine that the negroes can liberate themselves from German rule by returning to their old belief. Natives are being taught that if they will only worship snakes again they need pay no more taxes construct no more roads, and perform no more labour in cotton plantations. The sorcerers have persuaded them that the snake gods will drive all the foreigners into the ocean, and cause our weapons to shoot water instead of fire. It is noteworthy that the rebels attack all foreigners, whether, Europeans, Indians, or Arabs. The rebellion is the desperate effort of decaying heathendom to exterminate foreign civilisation and its accessories, payment of taxes and compulsory labour.'

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY. Sept 2.

Clerk G P Martin has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned gentlemen has been appointed assistant paymaster:—S B F Carter

Sept 4

Engineer-Lieut T W Christian has been promoted to the rank of engineer-commander in his Majesty's fleet

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut P Durkin has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant

WAR OFFICE—Sept 5

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Major-Gen G Salis-Schwabe C B to be colonel vice Major-Gen A S M Browne transferred to the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Major-Gen A S M Browne from the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards to be colonel vice Major-Gen and Honorary Lieut-Gen A Nugent deceased

1st Life Guards—Lieut E H Brassey to be adjutant vice Captain H G Henderson whose tenure of that appointment has expired

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Capt the Hon C B F Greville resigns his commission

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Capt R B Brassey resigns his commission

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut R F Parkar resigns his commission

Royal Garrison Art—Capt W E Manley is seconded for service on the Staff Lieut R C Simpson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Line Battalions

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—The restoration to the establishment of Capt A C Annesley notified in the "London Gazette" of Aug 8 is cancelled

The Leicestershire Regt—Gentleman Cadet B C Braddel from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut P H N N Vyvyan seconded

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet A M Saunders from the Royal Military College which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 15 is cancelled

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut W F Graham is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut A C K Magill resigns his commission

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Major H W W Wood retires on retired pay Capt F D Behrens to be maj vice H W W Wood Capt and Brevet Major E G Harrison D S O retires on retired pay

The Welsh Regt—Supernumerary Capt L W D Everett to be captain vice F A Jones resigned

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Lieut R E U Hermon-Hodge resigns his commission

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt G H Martin to be adjutant vice J H Davidson D S O whose tenure of that appointment has expired Gentleman Cadet A M Saunders from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut B N Abadie appointed adjutant

The Manchester Regt—Capt A Cameron is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt and Brevet Major A H Pesting C M G D S O retires receiving a gratuity Lieut L G de R Barclay resigns his commission

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet B C Braddell from the Royal Military College which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 15 is cancelled

The Army Service Corps

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E Gaussen is placed on retired pay

Royal Army Medical Corps

Lieut-Col A de C Scanlan retires on retired pay The undermentioned gentleman to be lieutenant on probation:—J A Anderson M, C G Crowne H G Sherren H H A Emerson MB, W Benson MB, R P Lewis G E Ferguson J H Graham MB, C E W S Fawcett MB, T Scatchard R A Bryden A E S Irvine T B Moriarty A M Rose MB, E L Moss E G Anthonisz G H Rees MB, V H Symons W J Weston M J Crombie P Farran A E F Hastings G W W Ware MB, M B H Ritchie M B, J S Dunne W McConaghy MB, F C Sampson MB, C F White MB, C J y Watt MB, W C Nimmo E T Potts MD, M Keane A D O'Carroll MD, R S Smyth MD. A J Arch T S Blachwell H E Priestley A C Vidal P J Marett H Stewart MB. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded under the provisions of Article 349 Pay Warrant:—C G Browne P Farrant C J Wyatt MB, R S Smyth MD

School of Gunnery

Capt W E Manley RA to be Staff captain vice Major A L Molesworth R A who has vacated the appointment of brigade-major

Unattached List

Lieut E H Lewin Royal Marine Light Inf to be second lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army

Army Pay Department

Lieut-Col J R Dick Staff paymaster is placed on retired pay

Brevet

Lieut-Col G C Herbert the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) to be colonel

Memoranda

Col E A Bruce half-pay retires on retired pay Lieut-Col (local Col) H G D Shute D S O assistant adjutant and quartermaster general London District is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Lieut-Col and Brevet Col and J C Tyler half-pay RE retires on retired pay Capt and Brevet Major H C Moorhouse RA is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while commanding the Southern Nigeria Regt West African Frontier Force Capt and Brevet Major C W Barlow D S O the Essex Regt is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while commanding a battalion of the Northern Nigeria Regt West African Frontier Force Capt A D Green D S O the Worcestershire Regt is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed with the Northern Nigeria Regt West African Frontier Force Lt C H A Powlett half-pay is placed on retired pay.

Admiralty, Sept 1.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Carpenter Lieutenant James Peain has been placed on the Retired List Dated 3rd September Acting Sub-Lieutenant Sidney Beckwith Mainguy has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant Dated 15th March 1904

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet viz—John Anthony Keys, Dated 1st September, Edward Henry Eldred Dated 3rd September

Admiralty, Sept 6

Clerk Wilfrid Strudwicke Oox has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 5th August

Carpenter Frederick Stears has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 3rd September

Royal Naval Reserve

Sub-Lieutenant John Hamilton to be Lieutenant Dated 5th September Acting Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Arthur Woodward has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 27th February 1905.

Admiralty Sept 8

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—Lieutenant Norman Burgoyne Youel has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander Dated 9th September 1905

War Office Pall Mall Sept 8

2nd Life Guards Second Lieutenant T C Gurney to be Lieutenant vice R J L Ogilby resigned Dated 2nd September 1905

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers Captain Percy J Bailey D S O is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 14th August 1905

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Office—Henry R Ayton Dated 23rd August Henry M Hulton Dated 26th August Lieutenant William H Gosse resigns his Commission Dated 9th September

Royal Garrison Artillery Captain Henry R V de Bury is seconded for service under the Colonial office Dated 23rd August

Irish Guards

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard J Cooper M V O from half-pay to be Colonel to command the Regiment and Regimental District vice Colonel V J Dawson C V O whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 3rd September

Line Battalions

The Northumberland Fusiliers Second Lieutenant V A Magawly Cerati de Calry to be Lieutenant vice B C Hopkinson resigned Dated 14th June The Royal Warwickshire Regiment The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Dated 19th July—E V M Shelley vice C J C La Coste resigned

F B Follett vice E V M Shelley seconded for service under the Colonial Office

The Lincolnshire Regiment Lieutenant William N Pitt from half-pay to be Lieutenant to complete establishment with precedence next below Lieutenant B E Drake Dated 9th September The Lancashire Fusiliers Second Lieutenant H Eardley-Wilmot to be Lieutenant vice N A F Fenwick seconded for service in the Army Service Corps Dated 19th July

The Royal Scots Fusiliers Second Lieutenant vice F E Thornton promoted Dated 3rd June

Borderers Captain and Brevet Major Edgar C Purchas is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Dated 3rd August

Commands and Staff

General Sir Frederick W E F Forestier-Walker G C M G K C B to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Gibraltar vice Field-Marshal Sir G S White V C G C B O M G C S I G C M G G C I E G C V O appointed Governor Royal Hospital [Chelsea Dated 1st Sept Major and Brevet Colonel Stuart P Rolt from The York and Lancaster Regiment and Commandant School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry Bulford to be Inspector of Gymnasia and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Colonel the Honourable J S Napier C M G who has vacated that appointment Dated 1st September Captain Reginald V K Applin D S O 14th (King's) Hussars to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General (for Musketry), vice Major E L Engleheart half-pay who has vacated that appointment Dated 26th August

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Personal Staff of General Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker G C M G K C B Governor and Commander-in-Chief Gibraltar—Major Henry E B Leach The Northumberland Fusiliers to be Assistant Military Secretary Dated 1st September Captain Hugh W M Harington Royal Artillery to be Aide-de Camp Dated 1st September

Schools of Instruction for Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Fry C B from half-pay to be a Commandant vice Colonel S P Rolt appointment Inspector of Gymnasia Dated 1st September

Royal Army Medical College

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J S Simpson M B C M G to be Professor of Military Medicine vice Lieutenant-Colonel K McLeod M D Indian Medical Service retired pay who has vacated that appointed Dated 22nd August

Military Prisons

Captain Owen Hassall The Royal Warwickshire Regiment to be Governor vice Captain W H Hardyman The West Indian Regiment who has vacated that appointment Dated 4th July

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

The undermentioned Lady to be Staff Nurse (provisionally):—Miss Mary Barton Dated 3rd August

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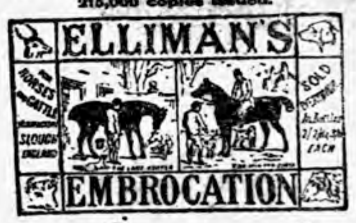

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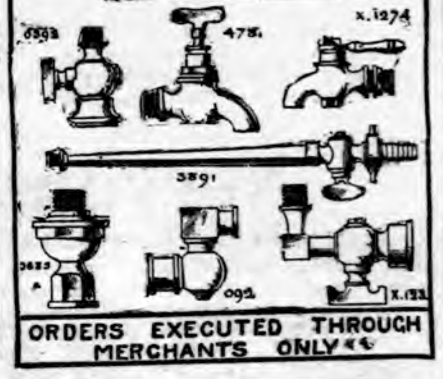

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A MYSTERY.

ALTHOUGH it has just been stated on oath at an inquest that upon the body of a man struck by lightning there were the unmistakeable photographs of a fern leaf and the leaf of a tree, the scientists will to a man bid us dissociate the impressions from thought of lightning. It is impossible, we are told, for lightning to convert the human body into a sensitised plate and upon it leave a photograph. Which is disconcerting in view of the abundant stories told every year to the contrary. Rightly or wrongly attributed to lightning, there are many cases on record in which the facts have been against the dicta of the critics. Only last year a man lying in a hospital was found to have clearly imprinted upon his flesh the image of a crucifix planted at the head of his cot. This was ascribed to a flash of lightning which had passed over him as he lay there. Similar was the experience of a lady upon whom there remained the indelible picture of that part of a chair against which she had leaned when struck by lightning and of a farm girl upon whose body there was imprinted the outline of the cow she was driving when struck by lightning. The pictures get there if not by the aid of the lightning then by some process as inexplicable as the presence of the fly in the amber.

REVERSING A DECISION.

The latest aspect of the controversy which has resulted in Mr. Bowen's losing his portfolio as American Minister to Venezuela suggests that, after all, there may be a second side to the question. If that be so it will place President Roosevelt in a rather awkward position. It requires a strong man to come creditably out of one. Wellington did the thing as handsomely as most men. When Dr. Jeune, father of the late Lord St. Heiler, was appointed to the Mastership of Pembroke College, the Duke received a memorial from clergymen complaining that the election had been carried by persons not entitled to vote. After deciding in favour of his memorialists, Wellington received a counter-statement quite upsetting the story told by the first. He found in the end that he had been misled; whereupon he had the courage to revise his first decision, and to have the whole correspondent inserted in the public records of Pembroke College to serve as he said, as a warning to himself and those that came after him not to decide on ex parte statements even from Church of England clergymen.

NEW LANDS FOR OLD.

Little by little the daring spirits whose path lies ever to the north are getting the frozen seas and lands of that mysterious quarter more clearly defined upon the map. Many men have discovered "mainlands," which their successors have been able to sail round or over, proving them to be either islands or non-existent. For the rectification of mistakes we may be thankful, and, in respects of Cape Bismarck, apply the phrase of the Duke of Newcastle as to Cape Breton: "Cape Breton an island? Wonderful. My dear sir, you always bring us good news. I must go and tell the King that Cape Breton is an island." Cape Breton is only a point upon an island. The unmaking of some other discoveries has been attended with less pleasant results than this. Poor Sir John Ross came home and placed upon the map a certain range of mountains, which he called the Croker Mountains. Everybody was highly satisfied, until it was discovered that what he had taken to be mountains was really a mirage or cloud-bank. The discoverer's official reputation never recovered, from the expose.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Experience might have taught the American Government not soon to look for the remedying of conditions which it has pleased the Chinese to set up, in consequence of the boycott of John Chinaman in the United States. Public opinion may be a negligible quantity in China but its substitute is the finest possible example of inertia in both its aspects—the inertia of a moving body and the inertia of a stationary body. There is an instance of the kind in Mr. Morley's Life of Gladstone. While at the Board of Trade, Gladstone received a despatch which gave him food for reflection. A shipload of grain had arrived at Canton; might it pay duty and land its cargo, or what? The Chinese answer was that the Flowery Land was quite indifferent as a rule to the goings and comings of the barbarians whether they brought cargoes or no cargoes was a thing of supreme indifference. But this cargo, the barbarians said, was food for the people. Well, let it enter. And the gentleman thus addressing the barbarians subscribed himself Your Younger Brother.

HOME-CURED.

The Continental cure becomes more and more popular and, no doubt, all who go experience, or believed that they experience, benefit from their course. Does anyone ever give a thought to London as a cure? The medicinal water of Streatham were famous before many now fashionable watering-places were designed. Hyde Park's springs for centuries drew multitudes to take of their waters. Not only were their properties beneficial for the human interior; they seem to have possessed some special potency in ophthalmic affections. Nor were virtues confined only to the waters of the Park. There was a famous pump of spring water in Dean's Yard Westminster, to which thousands daily repaired to drink of its crystal waters, and to carry hence their cure for dim, afflicted eyes.

WRIT IN WATER.

Someone has said that no local traditions are so durable as those writ in water. There is a good deal of bygone history so written. Those wise men of old the monks, always built round springs of sweet, pure water. They were the physicians of their age, they knew that they must have water which, if not medicinal in the commonly accepted sense, must be at least above suspicion of impurity. One such spring determined the position of Westminster Abbey. There rose a spring which Dean Stanley described as the vivifying centre of all that has grown up and around. By its aid the monks practised the healing art, and when they were dead and gone, panting Londoners still came to drink of the stream. They have dried it up now with their underground railways and their mighty drainage schemes and they pump away the waters of the Hyde Park springs, 72,000 gallons to the hour. But there are many home cures still left in that scorned supply.

STAGE REALISM.

The introduction of a flock of sheep into a stage spectacle seems from newspaper comment to have given the impression that live stock is new to the stage. This, of course, is wide of the mark. A tragedy referred to in this column the other day had its inception in a play written round four lions and a lioness which used to play nightly at Astley's There was an opera which revolved around a Spanish bull, until one night the latter demolished the mock arena on the stage and stampeded the whole company. A real Derby winner used each night to re-win his triumph before the footlights, and plays such as the Still Alarm and Ben Hur owed much of their success to their quadrupeds.

TOO REAL.

The most realistic scene of modern days was staged in Paris. The writer had the story of it from Herr Seeth, the principal player in it. Six of his lions were turned into the arena with thirteen to which he was a stranger. Lay figures, about which horse-flesh was concealed, were thrown in and these the lions rent, as their forebears rent the early Christians in the arenas of Rome. At the psychological moment Seeth entered to interrupt the feast and subdue the feasters. The moment the door closed behind him he tripped, and as he fell, a lion seized him by the thigh. The others followed—all save one, the patriarch of his own troupe. This fought for him. The others wrestled and fought and tore over his body, while the pioneer uninterruptedly crunched his leg. A blow with a crowbar through the throat of this brute, killed him, and in the resultant pause attendants dragged Seeth out, in a horrible plight. He was nine months in hospital, and that scene never again was staged.

COSTLY COMMAS.

American Government officials know by this time the monetary significance of the comma. Once this little item cost them £400,000. In drafting the Tariff Bill, Congress decided that among the articles to be admitted should be all foreign fruit-plants. Now, a clerk, perversely ingenious, thought to improve upon that essential hyphen; he substituted a comma, making the section to read, All foreign fruit, plants, etc. Nobody detected the improvement, and the Bill became law. The result was that oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, and every other species of foreign fruit had to enter duty-free. It was against the spirit of the Act, but in strict conformity with the letter. A year elapsed before the error could be rectified, and in that time the U. S. A. customs lost four hundred thousand pounds through the substitution of the comma for the hyphen. There is a similar story as to the late Jay Gould's getting the better of the customs through a clerical error with relation to diamonds. The section of the Act in question read: ". . . on the 24th August This statute shall come into force two months after the said 24th August: ' . . . A report shall be laid." was meant was on the 24th August this statute shall come into force. Two months after the said 24th August a report shall be laid." The story has it that the readywitted Jay rushed through a lot of diamonds duty-free and so netted a million pounds.

WEAKNESS OF THE GREAT.

Every great man or woman has his or her weakness. Queen Victoria's took the form of enumerable underscoring of words: Palmerston's was the bestowal of a capital letter upon every other word. Mr. Birrell who midiydenounce those thatconfounds will and shall himself trips over who and whom Mr. Chamberlain always describes things as being different to and pleads that such and such engagements will prevent me making and so on. Now this latter error, the false genitive was one which Gladstone never forgave. Sir Edward Hamilton tells that the once received quite a homily from Gladstone upon the latter's detecting in a letter written by Sir Edward by his instrnctions, the misuse of the genitive. The curious part is that Sir Edward in a page near to that on which this incident is narrated, speaks of Gladstone's method of preparing speeches as being different to that which is now in nogue. But Mr. Gladstone was not infall-able.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretênce that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous of brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

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ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

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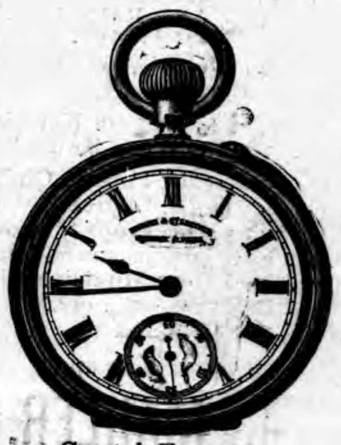
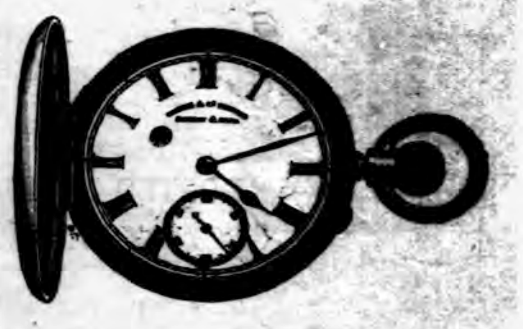


Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

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ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
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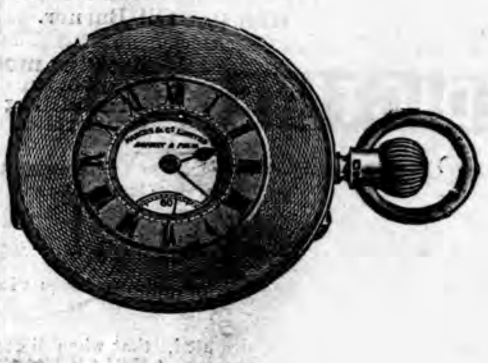
ENGLISH LEVER
Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes expansion balance, Brequet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

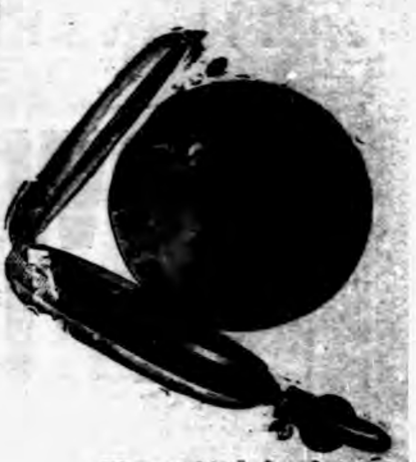
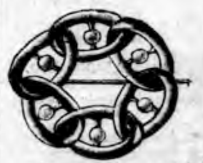
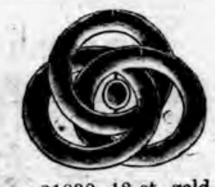


Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

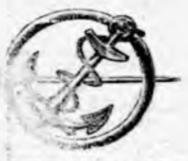
MARCKS & CO., LD.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



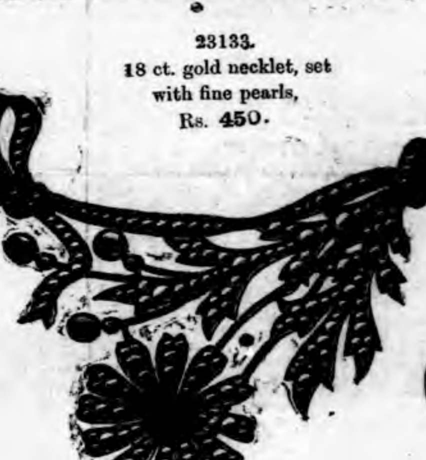
23388, 18 ct. gold, set turquoises, Rs. 33.



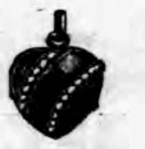
21090, 18 ct. gold, set turquoise, Rs. 41.



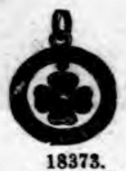
3504, 18 ct. gold, Rs. 21.



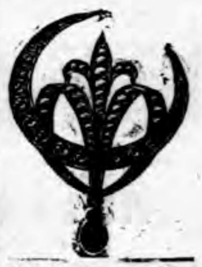
23133.
18 ct. gold necklet, set with fine pearls,
Rs. 450.



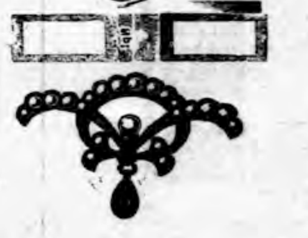
19135.
18 ct. gold,
set pearls,
Rs. 12.



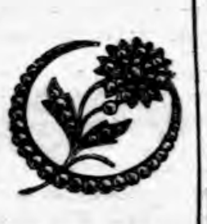
18373.
18 ct. gold,
enamelled,
Rs. 19.



22962, 18 ct. gold,
set pearls, Rs. 65.
Pearls and rubies,
Rs. 80



21304, 18 ct. gold,
set turquoises and pearls,
Rs. 36.
Rubies and pearls, Rs. 50.



22313, 18 ct. gold,
set pearls or pearls and turquoises,
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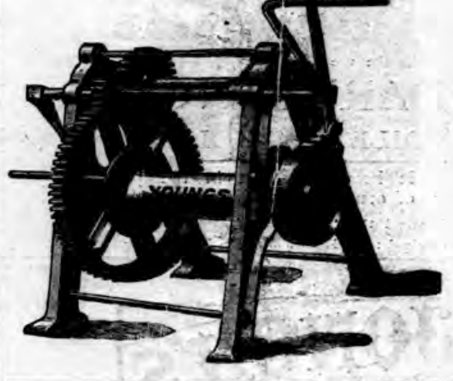

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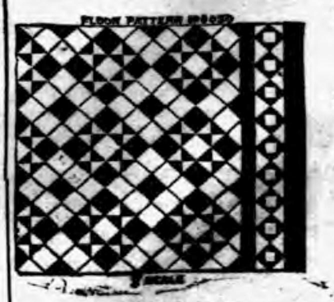

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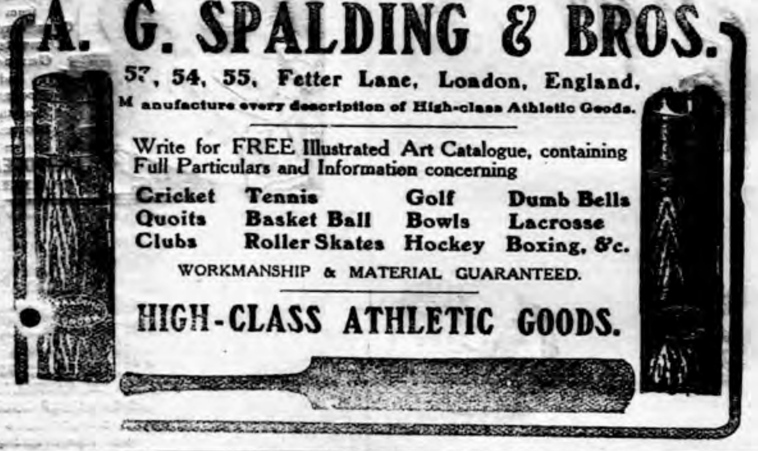

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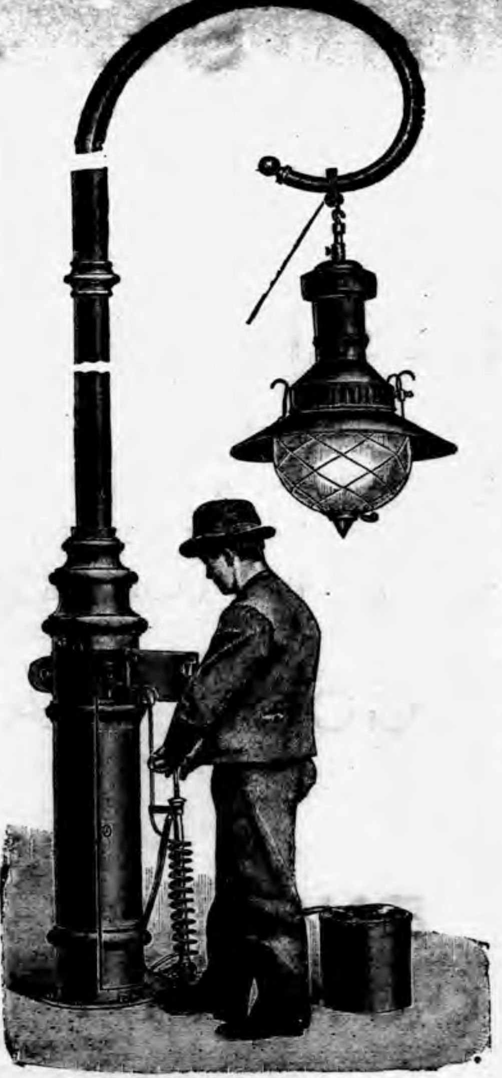

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The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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For the use of infants **FROM BIRTH** upwards. All that is necessary in adapting it for children of different ages is to make slight variations in mixing.

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Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for temporary use where fresh cow's milk cannot be obtained, or where for any reason milk falls under suspicion. For use, mix with warm water only. It forms a palatable food beverage for adults.

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with [illegible] Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of [illegible] HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same [illegible]
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beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES
MADE BY THE DUNLOP PATENT PROCESS

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